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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 54 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

Heavy Weightage For Rural Areas

Hammond Committee Proposals Published

VESTED INTERESTS SAFEGUARDED

Delimitation Plan For New Legislatures

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The report of the Hammond Committee on Delimitation of Constituencies, which is a unanimous document, has been published.

On the question of Urban v. Rural Areas, the Committee dealt with each province individually securing that proposals, among other things, were so framed that rural areas would not be dominated by urban elements and at the same time ensured that urban areas received full representation to which they were entitled.

SINGLE-MEMBER, THE RULE

In all provinces, except Bombay and Madras, Single Member Constituencies have been accepted as a rule, save where the Multi-Member Constituency is necessitated by the reservation of seats for scheduled castes or backward tribes.

The method of voting recommended is cumulative voting in all Multi-Member Territorial constituencies, except in certain specified constituencies where the system of single non-transferable vote is recommended.

SUMMARY TRIAL IN ELECTION DISPUTES

DELIMITATION

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 2

The report of the Hammond Committee on Delimitation of Constituencies has been published. The following is the summary of recommendations of each Chapter beginning from the Second.

URBAN V. RURAL

The Basis of Distinguishing the urban from rural areas is impracticable. To secure uniformity the only course open was to deal with each province individually for securing that the proposals put forward.

(I) had the support of the decided bulk of public opinion.

(II) were so framed that rural areas would not be dominated by urban elements,

(III) ensured that urban areas received the full representation to which they were entitled and in any case in which weightage was given to urban areas that that weightage was not greater than was appropriate, and

(IV) were void of conspicious anomalies.

SINGLE OR MULTI-MEMBER CONSTITUENCY

In all provinces save Bombay and Madras, Single-Member Constituencies to be accepted as a rule, save where a Multi-Member Constituency is necessary by reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes or Backward Tribes. In Bombay where the public demand for Multi-Member Constituencies is really strong, the principle of Multi-Member constituencies may be accepted. A certain number of Multi-Member constituencies containing not more than two unreserved seats, may also be created in Madras.

The method of voting, save as otherwise stated, may be by the cumulative vote in all Multi-Member and territorial Constituencies. The single non-transferable vote. In Bihar and the General Constituencies where a seat is reserved for Backward Tribes as also in the Berhampur constituency in Orissa and the Singhbhum Constituency in Bihar.

Dealing with Territorial Constituencies the Committee has assigned for Madras 15 General and two Mohamedan seats in urban areas, the basis for including in the urban areas being the combination of not more than two towns of substantial size in the same district.

As for Bombay 14 General seats and 6 Mohomedan seats have been allotted to urban areas. Only the biggest cities which have genuinely urban characteristics and whose problems and interests are different from or are likely to conflict with those of the areas classed as rural have been included in the Urban category.

BOMBAY SEATS SEATS

Areas including in the General Urban are the Cities of Bombay Ahmedabad, Surat and Rander, Poona and Sholapur. Muhammadan Urban the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat and Rander. The Committee have given one Muhammadan Urban seat to Surat and Rander Cities.

SUMMARY TRIALS FOR PETITION

Summary trials are recommended with the primary election to be tried by District Magistrates and disposed off summarily.

The decision is not liable to be set aside either by any court or any higher Executive Authority. Disqualification of any person of account of corrupt practices to be capable of removal by the Governor. Deposit which will cover both primary and final by Scheduled Caste candidates to be Rs. 50. Deposit for demanding summary trial Rs. 250. Deposit for questioning the validity of final election Rs. 1,000. Scheduled Caste candidates also to file return of election expenses.

In Bengal 12 General and 6 Mohomedan seats have been assigned to urban representation.

In the Punjab the problem of rural versus urban areas has been greatly to the fore. The committee has decided that all towns with a population of not less than 7,500 and Cantonments and Districts Headquarters and First Class Municipalities are to be included in urban areas.

SCHEDULED CASTE CONSTITUENCIES

As regards the Scheduled Caste Constituencies the Committee has recommended that, except in

(Continued On Page 1.)

PRESSURE OR BLANDISHMENT?

Britain For Oil Sanctions: But France Still Talks Of Conciliation

GENEVA, March 2.

Captain Anthony Eden told the Committee of Eighteen that the British Government favoured the application of Oil Sanctions if the other nations agreed. He said the British Government was prepared to accept any decision to which the Committee might come but having considered the Experts' report he favoured the imposition of an oil embargo and was prepared to join the early application of the embargo if the other principal supplying and transporting States, who were members of the League, were prepared to do likewise.

M. Flandin had suggested that the Committee of Thirteen should meet to-morrow to examine the situation specially to see whether there was the possibility of bringing the hostilities to an end by conciliation within the frame-work of the Covenant.

Mr. Eden was prepared to agree to such a course but he insisted that there should be no undue delay.

It is expected that the French proposals will mean delay of only forty-eight hours and the decision with regard to oil sanctions will be reached on March 4.—Reuter.

ITALIAN REPORT DENIED

ADDIS ABABA, March 2.

The Ethiopian Government definitely denies the Italian report that Ras Kassa committed suicide.—Reuter.

MORE PROVISIONS FOR FRONT

Coptic Archbishop's Appeal To Civilians

ADDIS ABABA, March 2.

The fortieth anniversary of the victory of Adowa was commemorated by a thanksgiving Service of St. George's Cathedral and by the firing of 40 guns captured from the Italians.

In order to enable more provisions to be sent to the front the Coptic Archbishop ordered civilians to confine themselves to bread and water for eight days.—Reuter.

Badoglio's Communique On Battle Of Tembien

ROME, March 2.

The rout of the enemy is complete says Marshal Badoglio's communique reporting the shattering Italian victory in the second battle of Tembien. He states the armies of Ras Kassa and Ras Seyum counter-attacked desperately but were everywhere put to flight with enormous losses to men, arms animals and supplies. For the first time complete Abyssinian divisions abandoned their arms the remainder being bombed without respite.

The Italian losses are not yet fully ascertained but not heavy in view of the importance of the range of the battle.—Reuter.

Br. Red Cross Ambulance In Abyssinia

ADDIS-ABABA: March 2.

A message from the British Red Cross Ambulance indicates that the unit is now close to the lake Ashangi, only about 25 miles from the Abyssinian Front line. It is stated that the ambulance is doing yeomen service with the wounded, who are now able to reach it fairly quickly along the mule paths. Previously hundreds died 'en route' to the ambulances, which are distant from the front.—Reuter's Special.

ETHIOPIA THANKS INDIA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

A warm letter of thanks from Belaten Gueta Herouy, President of the Ethiopian Red Cross, has been received by the Indian Red Cross Society direct from headquarters in Addis Ababa. In it he acknowledges gratefully the receipt of the medical supplies, vaccines and cash donations from the Indian public which have been forwarded through the Indian Red Cross Society.

He writes:—

"You are aware of the fact that the Ethiopian Red Cross, almost the day it was constituted, has been charged by the Ethiopian Government to take over practically the whole military medical services, so that we are faced with enormous responsibilities. We are all the more thankful to our sister societies which have not forgotten us in these tragic times."

PT. JAWAHARLAL

Reaching Allahabad On Morning Of March 11

ALLAHABAD: March 2.

A cable from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit says that Pandit Nehru will be leaving Marseilles on March 7 and reaching Allahabad on the morning of March 11.

TRADE UNIONS IN BURMA

Butler Tells Commons There Are No Restrictions On 'Bona Fide' Ones

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Commons Major Davies, vice-Chamberlain to the King's Household, read a message announcing the King's compliance with its request that the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Orders may be issued by the Government of India.

Mr. Butler informed the House that during the three months ended December 31, ten disturbances, mostly of a minor character, involving a total of eight casualties occurred in British India and those were confined only once.

Mr. Butler thereafter said Gallaoher that the present situation in Burma was satisfactory. There were no civil disobedience prisoners in Burma. There were no restrictions on 'bona fide' Trade Union organisations.

Mr. Butler said that he had no information regarding the strike in Kamayut Hosiery Works near Rangoon.—Reuter.

SPECIAL TARIFF BOARD AND INDIAN BUDGET

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chorlton inquired the reason for delay in the Tariff Board's report and whether the Indian budget would be affected.

Mr. Butler replied that the Tariff Board had been pursuing the inquiry continuously since October 10 last and the presentation of he repor which was obviously dependent on the conclusion of its labours was within the province of the Board itself. Until the report was received and considered the second part of the question did not permit a definite reply.—Reuter.

ITALO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

Prince Starhemberg's Mission To Rome

(SPECIAL CABLE)

VIENNA, March 2.

Prince Starhemberg, it is understood, is going to Rome on Wednesday to meet Sgr. Mussolini, presumably to reassure the latter regarding his recent talks at Paris on the Habsburg and Danubian questions.

U. P. GOVT. ADAMANT

Jogesh Must Give Up Hunger Strike Before Demands Are Looked Into

LUCKNOW: March 2.

In the U.P. Legislative Council at question-time, Sir Maharaj Singh, Home Member, stated that Mr. Jogesh Chatterji had been hunger-striking since November 13th, and his weight at the time of his conviction was 130lbs. and at present it was 102lbs.

The Home Member added that Mr. Chatterjee's present condition was fairly satisfactory. Sir Maharaj Singh said the Government was willing to consider Mr. Chatterji's demands if he gave up the hunger-strike.—A.P.

POLITICAL PRISONER SERIOUSLY ILL?

Law Member Says Report Is Exaggerated

MADRAS, March 2.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day Mr. Satiashyam Iyer (Congress) put a short notice question regarding the health of Joseph, Madras Conspiracy Case prisoner who is reported to be lying seriously ill in the Bellary Sanatorium suffering from consumption.

The Law Member said the information was rather exaggerated but he promised to call for a report.—A. P.

Nazi Diplomates Urge Anglo-Russian Naval Treaty

GENEVA, March 2.

In conveying their willingness to negotiate an Anglo-German Qualitative Naval Treaty, the German diplomatic spokesmen requested that a similar arrangement be made with Russia.

Britain is agreeable to this and is expected to approach the Soviets shortly with a view to an Anglo-Soviet Naval Agreement.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FREEDOM OF PRESS.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON: March 2.

The Privy Council upheld the right to criticise the courts in allowing the appeal of the Editor of the "Port of Spain Gazette" against the fine of £25 or one month's imprisonment passed by the Supreme Court of Trinidad for the alleged contempt of court owing to an article over the inequality of the sentences passed in the two cases by the Port of Spain Sessions.

Lord Atkin, reading the judgment, said:—

"No wrong is committed by any member of the public, who exercises the ordinary right of criticising in good faith, publicly or privately, acts done by courts, provided they do not impute improper motives to the judges and are genuinely exercising the right of criticism, without malice."

Further Lord Atkin remarked:—

"The judgment concerned the Liberty of the Press, which is no more than the Liberty of any member of the public to criticise temperately and fairly, but freely, any episode in the Administration of Justice."

Through Shahidgunj To Communal Unity

JINNAH'S NEW HOPE

Without Lasting Settlement There Can Be No Effective Demand For Freedom

LAHORE: March 2.

The Communal Award was not a settled fact for all time to come, and it could be changed or modified by a joint pact among the communities themselves.

Thus declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah replying to a reception given to him by the citizens of Lahore in the Town Hall, where the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs vied with one another in showing their respect for Mr. Jinnah.

FOR LASTING SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Jinnah further stated that he was continuing his efforts for a lasting settlement of the communal problem, which was a broader issue before them.

Without a communal settlement, continued Mr. Jinnah, there could be no straight and effective demand for national independence.

JINNAH'S HOPE.

Mr. Jinnah was confident of the success of his mission, if the sentiment of cordiality given expression to by the leaders of all communities in their speeches that evening, were the sincere and true outpourings of their heart.

He hopefully said that he gained more courage and strength for the future from the speeches made by the leaders, including Sardar Ujjal Singh.

Concluding Mr. Jinnah appealed to the leaders to assist him in his mission for securing a lasting communal concord.—United Press.

"Policy Of Drift & Nepotism"

Sapru Condemns Govt's. Inactivity In Not Tackling Problem Of Educated Unemployment

LUCKNOW: March 2.

Taxation to be earmarked to give effect to the U.P. Unemployment Committee's recommendations was advocated by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his speech in the U.P. Council to-day when the Unemployment Committee's Report was taken for discussion.

Sir Tej Bahadur criticised in strong terms the Government's inactivity in not tackling the grave problem of educated unemployment in the province for over a decade. The Committee had taken over a year in preparing the exhaustive report and had examined over 128 witnesses, both officials and non-officials. The official evidence alone, Sir Tej Bahadur said, had proved to the hilt the gravity of the situation and it would be unjust to frustrate the hopes of youths that had been raised as a result of the Committee's recommendations.

POLICY OF NEPOTISM.

Reviewing the conditions of services and avenues of employment in various spheres Sir Tej Bahadur specially condemned the local bodies for following the policy of nepotism which kept out qualified men from employment. Industrialists, zamindars and other classes of employers were also criticised for not giving educated youths an opportunity to prove their worth.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru sounded a note of warning against the continuance of the present policy of drift which embittered the youths and made them anti-social. Placing himself in the position of the present day youth, the speaker emphasised that if he found all avenues of employment closed to him, after liberal education, he would become anti-Government, and his thoughts would run on dangerous lines. Both age and experience had taught him the futility of academic discussion, but he said, he would like to impress the Council that during the forthcoming elections to the legislature he would strongly urge and advise electorates not to return any one who did not commit definitely himself to the policy of fighting the educated unemployment problem.

Referring to the Finance Member's Budget Speech, which, while admitting the gravity of the problem pleaded lack of funds, Sir Tej Bahadur said, that no Finance Member or legislature making such confession would be allowed to function any longer in any other countries. He, however, asked the Council to consider the recommendations of his Committee dispassionately and appealed for provision of funds to carry them out.—United Press.

300 MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE

Cabinet Gives Final Approval To White Paper

LONDON, March 2.

The Cabinet held a special meeting in the morning to give final approval to the Defence White Paper which is popularly supposed to involve ultimately an expenditure up to 300 million sterling.

It is hoped that the White Paper will be issued to-morrow but it is not yet sure.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE PORTS AND ITALIANS

Eden And Flandin Discuss Oil Sanctions

GENEVA, March 2.

Mr. Anthony Eden and M. Flandin privately discussed the sanctions preparatory to the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen at 4-30 p.m.

The prospects of Oil Sanction are not strong, but there is a suggestion that an effective alternative would be to close the League Ports to Italian ships, though such an eventuality would require careful preparation.

In the meantime, it is understood that the Committee of Eighteen would not deal with Oil Sanction until it has examined the effectiveness of the existing sanctions.—Reuter's Special.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted First-Class Marine Engineer B.O.T. for Steamship urgently. Also unemployed seeking employments to consult. Apply Secretary Royal Service Agency 369|371 Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Nanabhai Lane, corner Fort. 5172.

Wanted Male and Female Canvassers to sell well-known Radio for Bombay and Suburbs. Apply Box No. 5711 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Shorthand-typist Clerk, aged below 25, pay 30, accuracy essential. Apply Box No. 5694, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor, M.B. B.S., for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write immediately with pay and testimonials. Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (5648).

44. MEDICAL.

Doctors and Medical Profession is herewith informed that the price of Infra Red Ray Lamp (Electric Light Treatment) is now Rs. 25 only. Particulars from Electro Medical Apparatus Co., Post Box 392, Bombay. (5695).

55. EDUCATIONAL.

Failed Matriculates can avoid their weak subject by appearing at Senior Cambridge Examination. For particulars apply for prospectus, Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (5697)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Indian Who's Who. 2500 Biographies of leading Europeans and Indians in India. Most valuable and interesting. Indispensable to Business Houses. Over 600 pages profusely illustrated. Few copies left now. Price Rs. 3 only (Postage extra annas 6), Yeshanand & Co., P. B. No. 1020, Bombay. (5688)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 100-Rupee Maternity-Loan by Ten 10-7|16th-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 5691.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Soya Bean—Ideal food for vegetarians, rich in vitamins praised by Mahatma Gandhi—produce of the sub Himalayan region—Rs. 2|8 per bag of 20 lbs with instructions Obtainable from The Swadeshi Bhandar Almora U. P. 5707.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of three Water Coolers (as per the specification attached to the form of contract) for reducing the temperature of the circulating water used for the jackets of Municipal air compressors will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April 1936.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Water Coolers," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of Re. 1 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 28th Feb. 1936. 2747.

Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 2266/151-Impt.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 18th March 1936 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has added the following entry at the end of the table specified in rule 15:—

"MISCELLANEOUS."

"Mazagaon Pier Bridge				
2	3	2	3	34

and has also made the following additional rule:—

36. No vehicle shall enter Khattarali Lane at its junction with Thakurdwar Road.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay,
18th February, 1936. 2751.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 292 OF 1936.

(1) Veljee Shivjee, (2) Ratanshi Manekchand, (3) Govindji Lukhamsey, (4) Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, (5) Bhawanji Arjan Khimji and (6) Kanji Vissonji Pallany, all of Bombay, Cutchee Dasha Oshwal Jain Inhabitants, doing business at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bom- ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

(1) The Hon'ble The Advocate General of Bombay, having his office in the High Court premises, (2) Karamsey Pacharia and (3) Padamsey Shivji Lodaya, the last-named two being both of Bombay Cutchee Dasha Oshwal Jain Inhabitants, carrying on business at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, for themselves and on behalf of all other members of Shree Cutchee Dasha Oshwal Jain Caste ... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Shree Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain caste.

PURSUANT to the Order, made herein by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell in Chambers on the 14th day of February, 1936, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit inter alia against Defendants 2 and 3 herein for themselves and on behalf of all other members of Shree Cutchi Dasha Oshwal Jain Caste praying inter alia for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be ordered that the Trust Deed annexed as Ex. "A" to the Plaint may be amended so that clause 2 thereof may run in the form annexed as Ex. "B" to the Plaint or in such other manner as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit.

(b) That it may be ordered that the Trust Deed annexed as Ex. "A" to the Plaint may be amended so that the clause annexed as Ex. "C" to the Plaint or such modification thereof may be incorporated in the said Trust Deed as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit.

(c) That the Plaintiffs costs of the suit may be provided for.

(d) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And Take Further Notice that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 11th day of March 1936.

Dated this 2nd day of March, '36.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.

The 2nd day of March 1936.
POPATLAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 2753

Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 2396/151-Impt.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 18th March 1936 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"37. Regulation of traffic in Sheik Memon Street and adjacent streets—Sheik Memon Street from its junction with Kalbadevi Road to its junction with Princess Street shall be closed to northbound vehicular traffic.

Sutar Chawl Street and Mirza Street shall be closed to east-bound vehicular traffic.

Shamshet Street shall be closed to west-bound vehicular traffic."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay,
20th February, 1936. 2752.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESOOFALLI EBRAHIM and ABDULKADAR ABDEALLI, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants executors of the Estate of Abdealli Abdulhusein Katchwalla, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

That any person or persons having any claim, right, title, and interest in or to the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the mesuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Dongri street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3167, Cadastral Survey No. 1801 of Mandvi Division assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 3075, Street No. 714-716, Old and New Street Nos. 14-16-18, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Purshottam Nathu, on or towards the East by the Dongri Street on or towards the South and West by the property of Mohanji Devji.

Bombay dated this 2nd day of March. 1936.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.;
Attorneys for Purchaser. 2749

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Under instructions from the Party concerned and on account and at the risk of Gulam Mohidin Master, and his surety J. C. Rahimtulla Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Saturday, the 7th March, 1936, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Antiques such as enamelled vases, idols and elephants studded with precious stones and of different sizes. Tibetan prayer tables, porcelain jars, old Rajput and Mogul paintings, sandalwood boxes, crystal and ivory figures, wall plates, bowls, large Satsuma jars, Tibetan Crown, cut-glass big lamp, carved side-tables, large size ivory Pagoda, ivory elephants with howdahs, etc etc.

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'LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER'

A PARAMOUNT SUPER

ARTISTS' GREAT MISSION

They Must Transmit Impulse Of Creation To Masses Says Patiala Chief

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

"The decay of Indian art was no more than the reflection of the decay of the Indian society and its new life now is pervading India of which we have many evidences. That is to my mind responsible for the renaissance in our art," said the Maharaja of Patiala opening the annual Exhibition of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society at the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. N. O. Mehta, President of the Society, requesting His Highness to open the Exhibition sympathised with the difficulties of the artist to find market for his art and yet called upon to perfect his technique and revive the great traditions of the past. If Indian art was to progress, they must not merely look back but also see that those who were working presently were not robbed of their due meed for recognition.

The Maharaja of Patiala said, Europeans who were bred in the tradition of Greece seemed more anxious to enquire into the questions of origin than estimate the value or understand the significance of Indian art traditions which have been clearly proved to be going back at least four thousand years. Excavations at Mahenjadaro and Harappa demonstrated the artistic tradition of India not only ancient but indigenous to the soil. Modern artists of India had a high tradition to maintain as also the great mission to fulfil. Neither art nor culture could stand still as stagnation meant decay. The mission of Indian artists therefore was to proclaim once again to the world through the most abiding channels of expression the revived glory of Indian mind and revitalisation of Indian society. Equally it is their duty and their mission to interpret to the people of India high ideals and noble yearnings which artists more than other men of mere clay must feel and endeavour to realise. This mission could never adequately be fulfilled till the artistic impulse of creator was transmitted to the general masses.

COMMUNAL CLASHES

Order Restored After Arresting 36

RAWALPINDI, March 1.

Twelve persons were injured and removed to hospital in a communal clash at Kot-Tharusingh about 30 miles from here. The trouble arose over the repair of the wall of the compound, in which a Gurdwara is situated, by the employees of Jagirdar of Kot-Fatehkhan, to which objection was raised by Sikhs, on the ground that the wall belonged to them according to a judgment of a Gurdwara tribunal.

Muslims gathered on the spot and in a clash that followed eight persons mostly Sikhs were injured. meanwhile the news spread and another clash took place between a party of Muslims and Sikhs near the river, not far from the scene of the first clash, resulting in injuries to four more persons. The police rushed to the spot and restored order and took into custody 20 Muslims and 16 Sikhs.

The District Magistrate has issued orders on Jagirdar Fatehkhan and the manager of the Gurdwara Punjesaheb to present themselves in the court in connection with the dispute and in the meantime police have been instructed to carry out the repairs.

It will be recalled that recently trouble arose over the ownership of certain huts situated in the compound, and the police had to interfere to avoid a clash.—A. P.

New Rupee Coins: A Suggestion

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March. 1

It is understood Sjt. Parmanand, M.L.A., has sent a letter to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the Finance Member of the Government of India, intimating that the Hindu population have long felt that on the rupee coin "one rupee" in Hindi should also be added, along with the Roman and Urdu characters. He argues that the number of Hindi-knowing people is larger than those who speak or know any other language. He suggests, therefore, when the coin on which the insignia of His Majesty Edward VIII is minted the Hindi words may also be inserted.

Women's College For Shillong

SHILLONG, Feb. 29.

The Government of India have given a plot of land for the Lady Keans Women's College at Shillong. Building operations will be undertaken very soon at a cost of about half a lakh of rupees.

The Government will pay Rs. 300 per mensem from April next for the Intermediate College and 4 upper classes of the H E. school. As soon as the lower classes will be started and the B.A. classes opened from the next year the recurring monthly grant will be raised to Rs. 800.—United Press.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

Development Of National Shipping By State Aid

What The Governments Of Other Countries Are Doing

By GAGANVIHARI L. MEHTA

(Concluded from Monday, Februa ry 23).

The Belgian Government decided last year to place 35,000,000 francs at the disposal of the Belgian ship-owning industry during the year 1934-35 in the shape of loans at a low interest or at no interest at all according to cases and circumstances. The Belgian shipowners have been informed that an amount of 35,000,000 francs intended for the mercantile marine has been provided in the extraordinary budget for this year. Belgian shipowning circles, however, consider that what the Government has done is not sufficient to achieve the main result which according to them is required, namely, the renewal of the Belgian fleet. The Belgian Government itself has acknowledged the insufficiency of the national mercantile marine by forbidding the sale of Belgian merchant vessels to foreign owners. The present system of Government aid for the Belgian mercantile marine consists in theory of allowing 50 centimes per ton per day to vessels kept in commission; it is argued however that when actually worked out, the subsidy amounts to about 20 centimes per ton and per day for the whole fleet in commission. The Belgian Shipowners Union declare in their report, however, that the method adopted by the Government whereby credits have been granted to Belgian shipowners instead of subventions needs to be modified and that their claims are as irrefutable as they are legitimate. They consider that the question of State assistance requires a concerted solution covering a number of years sufficient to enable the drawing up and execution of a programme in order to reassure the shipowners. What the Belgian shipowners want is that navigation premiums should still be granted under the same conditions as the present advances but as sunk money and that credits should also be opened for new construction. The present Minister of Transport in Belgium is reported to be studying a scheme to help Belgian shipowners, which would be conditional upon their making an effort in return. There is a talk of creating a special fund for 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs which would be put at the disposal of Belgian shipowners as a loan on favourable terms to build new ships and so rejuvenate the Belgian fleet.

HOLLAND

The Dutch Government decided in May last to provide for 8,000,000 guilders as financial assistance to Dutch shipping, provisionally for a period of one year. This assistance would take the form of open credits without any interest and would be given to a shipping concern which is of sufficient national importance. The owners would have to regulate their activities to a certain extent in accordance with the indications of Rules laid down by the Government in the interests of Dutch shipping in general and to guarantee that the financial assistance would not be used for the purpose of increasing the existing competition among the Dutch shipping companies themselves. The basis for the grant of credits is a fixed amount per day on the gross register of the commissioned ships and according to a scale per 100 tons gross for cargo vessels and passenger ships. The system of financial support does not include coastwise trade so that vessels under 1000 tons gross register will not receive the benefit of any assistance.

The Dutch shipowners were disappointed at the amount of financial assistance, since the 8,000,000 guilder to the whole of the Dutch mercantile marine was like a drop of water in the ocean. The Dutch shipowners also protested strongly against the exclusion of Dutch coastwise trade and insisted that the Dutch coastal trade has increased considerably during recent years and now forms an integral part of the national mercantile fleet, fulfilling a mission of no inconsiderable importance.

The Dutch Government fully realise that the amount can hardly be considered as an adequate panacea for national shipping and that the existing scheme of assistance from a financial point of view is not sufficient to meet present needs. It is for this reason that the scheme is regarded as "provisional" so that before the end of the year the Government would again deliberate on further ways and means. It has been officially stated that it is an "object of very serious preoccupation with the Dutch Government that shipping in Holland is quite unable to earn sufficient to provide for building the necessary new vessels" and an assurance has been given that this problem would be considered before long. The present scheme is based on calculations which allow for a cargo vessel of 1,000 tons gross, 1,000 guilders and to a passenger vessel of the same capacity 2,000 florins per month during the time that it is actually in commission With larger ships a scale will apply with the increase of every 100 tons gross so that for a cargo steamer of, say, 8,000 tons gross, 2,200 florins and a similar passenger vessel, 5,700 florins will be given. Liners as well as tramp vessels will equally receive the benefits of this assistance.

SOVIET RUSSIA

The Soviet Government are substantially increasing their fleet by building in Russia as well as by acquiring foreign tonnage. During the first four months of this year, for instance, British ships have been chartered by Russia for 104 voyages at a freight of £425,000. The sea-going fleet under the Russian flag totals to-day over 1,000,000 tons, which is 19 per cent. above the prewar figure. During the last seven years 333,000 tons have been built in Soviet shipyards and 325,000 tons have been purchased abroad. Russia has, in fact, recently been increasing her fleet more rapidly than any other maritime country.

The expansion of the Russian mercantile fleet in the last five years has, indeed, been remarkable. Between 1928 and 1933 the number of ships increased from 222 to 352 or by nearly 60 per cent. while the tonnage increased from 336,000 tons to 868,000 tons or by nearly 160 per cent. During the last three years, Russia built in her own yards 42 ships of 209,050 tons. Even British shipping experts acknowledge that the new Russian built ships are well-designed, soundly constructed and useful vessels. The Russians bought during 1934 about 35 tramp-ships of about 140,000 tons deadweight and in the first three months of this year alone, they purchased 15 ships of 37,000 tons gross. The Soviet, like other maritime governments, considers a large and powerful merchant-fleet essential to the prosperity of the country and aims at carrying a large proportion of Russia's ocean-borne trade, which in 1933 amounted to 18,000,000 tons in their own vessels.

The Grand National Assembly voted in April last a credit of over £1,600,000 to be spread over 10 years for the purpose of acquiring tonnage for the State Shipping Line.

MEXICO

It is interesting to note that Mexico also intends to build up her own merchant marine "in order to stimulate sea commerce and to be independent of foreign shipping."

It will be seen that with the exception of three or four countries every maritime country of importance is now subsidising its mercantile marine fleet in one way or another.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS IN U. S. A.

Committee Set Up To Promote Organisation

(IFTU) At the headquarters of the American United Mine Workers (whose President, Lewis, led the fight for industrial unionism at this year's Convention) a meeting was held recently of representatives of seven Unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, when a committee was formed for promoting the organisation into industrial unions of the "workers in the mass production and unorganized industries of the nation and affiliation with the American Federation of Labour." The functions of the Committee "will be educational and advisory, and the Committee and its representatives will cooperate for the recognition and acceptance of modern collective bargaining in such industries."

Lewis was elected Chairman and Howard, President of the International Typographical Union, was elected Secretary Among the other members of the committee are Sidney Hillman (president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America), David Dubinsky (President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union), Thomas McMahon (President of the United Textile Workers of America and Fremming (President of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America).

Fighting Against New Deal

American Labourers And Farmers To Unite

(IFTU) The edict issued by the Supreme Court of the United States against the Agricultural Adjustments Act has acted on the American workers like a call to arms. Charlton Ogburn, General Counsel to the American Federation of Labour, reaches the conclusion that "the Supreme Court has done to the farmers what it did last May in the Schechter case to paragraph 7a. Whatever their merits or the logic may be, the result of these decisions should ensure closer cooperation by farmers and industrial workers to achieve the objective common to both."

AMENDMENT NECESSARY.

William Green, the President of the AFL, goes one step farther when he says that the necessity for constitutional amendment seems to have become more apparent but that "the decision of the court brings to the attention of labour and the farmers the difficulty encountered under the limitations of the Constitutions as interpreted by the court." There were resolutions before the last Convention of the American Federation of Labour on this point. The recent Executive meeting of the AFL, in view of the latest developments, dealt in detail with an amendment to the Federal Constitution, "enlarging the power of Congress to enact certain types of legislation for the benefit of the masses."

With every new decision of the Supreme Court, the question is asked in Trade Union circles as to how long it will be before the Court attacks also the Wagner Labour Disputes Act (regarded as the Magna Charta of the workers), and the Federal Social Security Act. This latter Act, which deals mainly with the introduction of unemployment insurance into the individual States, "seeks to encourage state legislation by imposing a general excise tax on all employers of eight or more workers, and it is already obvious that constitutional obstacles of many kinds will make it difficult if not impossible for all except seven states to establish unemployment insurance."

"LAISSEZ FAIRE"

The majority of the judges in the Supreme Court are supporters of "laissez fair", taking the view that taxation is only justified as a means of raising revenue for the Government, and that a tax cannot be levied in order to take money away from one section of the population and give it to another. Such a tax, even if it were to benefit a very large other section of the people, is regarded as unconstitutional. It should theoretically only benefit the section from which it is raised. For this reason, the Supreme Court had judged the unemployment and social legislation to be unconstitutional, but it now makes an exception for emergency cases. It takes the view that in special cases the Government has the power to give assistance to one section of the people, but not the right to make such grants conditional on a certain procedure being followed. In other words, the Government might be allowed to help the farmers as an act of charity, but it could not be permitted to do this as a return for the farmers' collaboration in a planned agricultural policy!

It is interesting to look at the point of subsidies to industry. The Court simply declares that subsidies to industry in the form of protective tariffs or monetary grants do not come under this category, as in this case it is not revenue from taxation but revenue from customs duties or compensation from this source.

Or again in other words, protection of uneconomic industries is constitutional, but protection of the national health and of the unemployed is not!

Baroda Cottage Industries Summer School

To Start Session This Year On March 16

The 1935-36 Summer School of Cottage Industries for the training of village young men and women arranged by the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Baroda State, will be held at their centre at Kosamba, B. B. and C. I. Railway from Monday the 16th March to Saturday the 6th June 1936.

The size of any one class is limited to thirty students. In each class 14 scholarships will be available. Selection, if the number of applicants exceed thirty for any one class, will rest with the Superintendent of the Centre.

VARIED SYLLABUS

Theoretical and practical training will be available in the following rural and cottage industries:—

1. "Vegetable and Fruit growing:" points in effective cultivation and the lay out of small gardens and the following minor industries:—Basket and mat weaving Rug making and Broom making. Also marketing of surplus village produce, 16th March to 5th April 1936.

2. 'Poultry" management and care in small scale enterprises and the following minor industries:—Palmyra Jaggery making and Soap making. Also marketing of surplus village produce. 6th April to 25th April 1936.

3. "The Village Milk Supply:" the effective care and management of milch stock, their produce and bye-products and the following minor industries:—Embroidery, sewing and knitting, rope making, glass cutting. Also marketing of surplus village produce. 27th April to 16th May 1936.

4. Spinning and weaving and the following minor industries:—Dyeing and Calico printing. Also marketing or surplus village produce. 18th May to 6th June 1936.

OPEN TO ALL.

Admission to the school is open to bonafide rural young men and women of all castes and creeds. Those who cannot be content with minimum rural comforts need not apply. English and Gujerati will be the languages used for instruction. Instruction will be free to all including non-Barodians. The teaching staff will consist of men and women who are experts in their subjects.

Every admitted applicant must pay in advance a sum of Rs. 7-8 for boarding and lodging for every three weeks of stay at the school. The mess will be vegetarian. Students should bring their own bedding, hurricane lanterns and drinking vessels. No cots will be provided, but those that want them bring their own camp-cots.

Separate and satisfactory arrangements will be made for lady students.

A total of 56 individual scholarships, of the value of Rs. 7-8 for every 20 days, will be available to the deserving poor students who are bonafide Baroda subjects. Any one individual student can hold up to three scholarships if attending the full course, as outlined above.

Every student applying for a seat, whether it be with or without scholarship is required to remit a sum of Rs. 5 along with his application for a deposit with this office to cover any damage that might be caused by him. This amount will, of course, be returned less deductions if any, at the time the student leaves the institution after the training for which he came.

All Sundays and other holidays of the State will be observed.

Each group of students will be taken out for a day or two on an excursion to a place of interest for them.

At the end of the course, certificates will be awarded to deserving students.

Applications for admission should reach the Officer in Charge the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Baroda State, Kosamba B. B. and C. I. Railway not later than 10th March.

INDIA AND IFTU

Affiliation Move Welcomed

The following appears in a recent Bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions:—

After a long period of internal dissension, a definite step towards unifying the Trade Union Movement of India was taken in 1933 by the amalgamation of the Indian National Trades Union Federation with the powerful free Trade Union of Railwaymen. In December of the same year a Congress was held, on the decision of which an application for affiliation was sent to the I F T U., stating that "this is the first time in the history of the Trade Union Movement of India when a central organisation took an important decision of international affiliation, and that too, by a unanimous vote. It is true that the affiliation is only provisional and is to continue for two years when the position is going to be reviewed. But having regard to the fact that international affiliation was one of the important issues which divided our movement, our present decision was inevitable. Those of us who have come in touch with the I F T U. and its leaders, are glad to find that the contact that we have built up with you has now been officially recognised by our movement. Let us hope that within the next two years we shall come closer and nearer and that both sides will derive strength and help from our affiliation with you."

HAPPY EVENT.

Now the two year trial period is over; the second Congress of the Indian Trades Union Federation unanimously decided in December to affiliate definitely to the I.F.T.U. and sent in its application. This shows that its expectations have not been disappointed, either in the way of direct mutual contact, in the work of the International Labour Office or regionally in the way of efforts to get closer contact between the organisations of the Far East through the Asiatic Labour Conference, which met in May, 1934, for the first time and should become a permanent institution within the framework of the I F T U.

It is to be hoped that this happy event will not be without effect on further developments in India, where there are to-day, in addition to the free Trade Union Centre, the All-India Trade Union Congress and a small orthodox Communist organisation, which incidentally recently decided not to affiliate for the time being to any foreign organisation but to attempt to form one body with the free Trade Unionist National Trades Union Federation.

In countries where the Trade Unions still have to fight for their bare existence and the emphasis in action must of necessity be placed more than elsewhere on the fight for some measure of human living and working conditions, unity with which to attain these predominatingly Trade Union aims is of the greatest importance.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

WHAT ARE THE GYMKHANAS DOING!

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

PARSEE GYM.'S LEAD.

I heartily congratulate the Parsee Gymkhana on being the first Gymkhana or club in the city to avail themselves of the services of an experienced coach like A. F. Wensley of Sussex. Although the period of coaching is rather a short one which could not be helped as Wensley had a previous engagement with Jamnagar State, it will give ample opportunity to the promising Parsee Cricketers to know their own defects and also learn how to remedy them. I trust the Parsee Gymkhana will not restrict the coaching among their own members, but extend to the promising colts from the Maidan and other clubs. The effect of this coaching is bound to be healthy for the Parsee community and I hope to see it during the ensuing season. A lot will depend upon how the Parsi cricketers act on the advice of the Professional.

CYNOSURE OF INDIAN SPORTING WORLD.

For several years past, the Parsis have been going down in all sports. I do not wish to probe into the causes of their decay at present. But I am glad that their leaders have realised the position and have made a beginning in the right direction.

It is a great pity Bombay as a whole has remained equally somnolent and slack in the matter of coaching and training, while the Punjab, Bengal and Madras are forging ahead. The Punjab is at the present moment the cynosure of all India. She is producing cricket, tennis and hockey players and athletes of various types who command respect in the whole country. It is therefore high time that Bombay should wake up and try hard to regain her lost glory.

MISDIRECTED ENTHUSIASM.

There has been a boom among the local Gymkhanas during last few years. But that has been directed mainly towards construction of buildings. What palatial buildings have got to do with sport, I cannot at all imagine! They play the least part in the encouragement or development of sport. In fact, they are an impediment in the path of progress, as they encourage idleness and sophistry at the cost of games. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to these Gymkhanas to stay their hands from this waste of money and pay more attention towards providing greater facilities for improvement of games.

HINDU GYM.'S ACHIEVEMENT.

I have heard almost 'ad nauseum' that the Hindu Gymkhana was trying to engage a cricket coach. It has been talked so often and so long without any tangible result that I have given up all hopes of their ever attaining the object—at any rate, as long as the present deities rule the roost. They are far too short-sighted to do anything great. For some time their love has been centred round Badminton—a game of negligible importance in comparison with Lawn Tennis. Some of their 'big-wigs' were so enamoured of it that they wanted to take up two of their tennis courts to build a Badminton pavilion. But for the agitation carried on in these columns, I am afraid they would have persued their object to fulfilment. However, they resiled and erected the Badminton Hall on the top of the present pavilion.

A SWIMMING BATH?

Now I understand another attempt is being made to encroach upon three of their tennis courts with a view to erect a swimming bath thereon. The urgent necessity for a bath for the Hindu community has been greatly impressed upon me. I have, of course, always maintained that the need is not only for this particular community, but for all. If there is any bath at all, it should be for all communities. That is, however, another matter. What I want to emphasise at this moment is that neither cricket nor tennis should be sacrificed for the inauguration of any other game.

MORE TENNIS COURTS, PLEASE.

I am assured that when the three courts mentioned above are taken up, two will be provided instead elsewhere. That is a poor consolation. The crying need of the hour is more tennis courts, so that our players may practise as much as possible. Lawn Tennis is the most important game in the world to-day and, if we want India to outshine the other nations, we must give every facility to our players as are offered in other countries. Therefore, the Hindu Gymkhana would do well to give up their idea of constructing a swimming pool on their tennis courts, and use some of their hoarded wealth in adding more courts to their existing number.

A DISMAL APPEARANCE.

I notice that the Islam Gymkhana, not to be completely outdone by her sister institutions, has also commenced an addition to the old pavilion. The land to suffer is a poor tennis court opened during the days of the great Fyzees. Since their departure from this country tennis has not found much favour in that institution. Other games have not shown any sign of improvement either. In fact, when I look at all the Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face and mark their deserted condition, I do feel that there is something radically wrong with our young men. Otherwise, how could such beautiful institutions which are the envy of the rest of India remain in such a dismal state? I hope an energetic effort would be made by all of the Gymkhanas to infuse new life into them and make the glory of this City.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc|s. 12 noon. Selection of Indian Music. 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections (H.M.V.) 2 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club (if available). 2-30 p.m. close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (by kind permission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. A Selection of Gujarati Records. 7-15 p.m. Commercial News. 7-30 p.m. Aldershot Tatatoo. (A. B. B. C. Recorded Programme). 8-10 p.m. Letter by Air Mail. From Evelyn Russell, London. 8-20 p.m. Dance Music. 8-50 p.m. "Did You Know?" Arthur D. Silas. 9-5 p.m. News in English. 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. SB Light Classical Music. Bai Hirabai Barodekar. 10 p.m. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 11 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s. 1 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra, Dnun Bindrabani. 1-15 p.m. Pandit Jiya Lal of Meerut. Thumri and Bhajan. 1-30 p.m. Hawai Jahaz, Dr. S. A. Hashimi. 1-45 p.m. Pandit Jiya Lal, Ghazals and Bhajans. 2-20 p.m. Sarangi, Jaunpuri. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. Vilayat Khan of Delhi. "Ibne-Markum Huya Kare Kol," (Ghalib), "Phir Bhi Hai Tumko Masihai Ka Dawa Dekho." (Hasrat) 6-30 p.m. Hira Bai of Lahore, Classical Music. 7-5 p.m. Jaltarang and Violin. A duet, Karrar and Sardar. 7-15 p.m. Vilayat Khan. Thumri. 7-30 p.m. "Muslim Poets of Hindi." M. M. Pandit Lachmi Dhar Shastri of St. Stephen's College, Delhi. 7-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra, "Niaz." 7-55 p.m. Hira Bai, Ghazals. 8-15 p.m. Bhai Ghulam, Dilruba, Tilang. 8-20 p.m. Vilayat Khan, "A Hi Gaya Woh Mujko Lahad Men Utarne." "Khamoshi Ka Kaha Sab Hal Ashkon Ne Zaban Ho Kar." 8-40 p.m. Hira Bai. Thumri. 9 p.m. Vilayat Khan, Qawwali. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Indian Institute of International affairs, Commander Stephen King-Hall, Secy. of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. 10 p.m. Studio Concert. 11 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

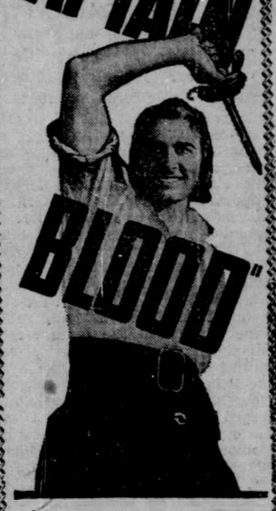
VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s. 12-36 p.m. SB Time Signal. A Studio Programme arranged by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone saloon. Massed Bands. Sing a Song, Grand March—"Le Prophete." Webster Booth. (Tenor). Hearts Desire—Vocal Gems. Parts 1 and 2. Heifetz (Violin). Ruralia Hungarica. Op. 32. Sevilla. George Scott Wood. (Accordion). The Big Broadcast of 1936. Top Hat—Selection. The Girls of the Golden West. Sing me a song of the mountains. My little old Nevada Home. Orchester Will Glahe. If I present a Rose—Tango. Only an Hour—Slow F. T. Alfredo and his Orchestra. Sorrento by the Sea. Hearts Desire—Waltz. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (If any). 1-36 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose, "Great Women of All Ages." (2nd Series). 2-6 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded). 2-36 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma. "The Last Mutiny in Afghanistan." 3-6 p.m. Time Signal. Close down. 5-36 p.m. Time Signal. Talk bq Mejdidi (a) Letters and Riddles. (b) The Great Waste Lands (Glimpses of the region forsaken by man). 6-36 p.m. Music Training for Beginners by P. K. Mullick. 7-6 p.m. Instrumental Triad. Suren Pal—Mandolin. Phani Mukherjee—Violin. Amiya Adhikary—Sarode. 7-16 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Jatadhar Pyne. 7-36 p.m. Haridas Banerjee—Comic. 7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English. 8-6 p.m. SB Light Bengali Songs. Sreematy Binapany. 8-21 p.m. SB Miss Ashalata. 8-36 p.m. SB Instrumental Music. N. N. Mazumdar—Clarionet Solo. 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in Bengali). 9-6 p.m. SB "Sweden—Its Peoples and Literature." The Second talk of the series. "Nordic Peoples."—By Froken Astrid Quam. 9-26 p.m. SB (Aprox.) A Musical Interlude. 9-36 p.m. SB Running Commentary on the Boxing Competition—Semi-Final All-India Inter-Regimental Championships. Commentator:—Bertie Meyer. Relayed from Fort William. 10-6 p.m. SB Weather Report, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in English). 10-21 p.m. SB Boxing Commentary, Continued. 10-36 p.m. Time Signal.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

By Actual Count, a Million Dollars' Worth of Adventure

"CAPTAIN BLOOD"



Sensation after sensation packed by Warner Bros. into this filming of RAFAEL SABATINI'S world-famed romance . . . With huge star cast including . . .

ERROL FLYNN
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LIONEL ATWILL
BASIL RATHBONE

A Cosmopolitan Production
A First National Picture

All Seats, except As. 4 Seats, can be Booked in Advance.

Free List Suspended.

A. B. E. S. T. Bus will leave the Royal Opera House for Colaba after the Last Show.

ADULTERATION STILL PREVAILS

Butter Association Trying To Solve Problem Of Detection

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Butter Manufacturers' Association was held at their office on the 27th instant, with the President Mr. Byramji Cowasji in the Chair.

The Annual Report for the year ending June 1935 was adopted and the following office bearers and members of the committee elected for the current year:—

Office Bearers: Mr. Byramji Cowasji President, Mr. S. S. Mistri Vice-President Mr. Zal Cursetji Covewala Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Members: Messrs J. D. Kothawala, Narayanrao S. Kajrolkar, Khandubhai R. Desai D.P. Patel B. C. Shah, Chimanlal S. Dalal, S. K. Mehta, N. R. Thanawala, Daulatrai Sanghavi, N. Nerurker and Chhotalal Harilal of Ahmedabad.

The President, outlined the work done by the Association since it was founded in the year 1933. The Association succeeded in securing from the Bombay Government a licence for its recognition as a Limited Liability concern without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

Certain important amendments to the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act 1925, and Rules thereunder which were received by the Association for consideration, were duly deported on by a Sub-Committee and returned to Government.

Still Prevailing.

Notwithstanding strong action on the part of the Municipality, the adulteration in Butter with vegetable products and animal fat is still prevalent he said, in the City to the extent of about 5-15 per cent. The Association, however, had been doing its best to find out means and ways to secure the detection of this small percentage of adulteration.

The Propaganda Committee of the Association had devoted special attention to the reports received by the Association from two leading firms of analysists, which were considered by the Association as hopeful, and the Association intended to spend money in future on the analysis of such slightly adulterated butter. The Municipality were successful in bringing to book some traders who had been carrying on adulteration with impunity by dishonest means to the detriment of those manufacturers who prepare and sell genuine butter.

Foreign Competition.

The Association has been also keeping a steady eye on foreign butter competition, and in one case it actually detected adulteration of this kind, but for want of necessary provision of the law it was unable to do anything in the matter. The President was of opinion that special protection from Government was absolutely necessary to check this menace.

It was proposed and unanimously agreed that Mr. Godbole, the prominent Chemist of Benares Municipality whose vast experience and knowledge in the line would go a great way to wipe off this evil be elected an honorary member of the Association.

The President took the opportunity to express the thanks of the Association to the various newspapers for their very kind co-operation and valuable services in propagating against the evil effects of adulteration in butter and ghee.

The meeting came to a close after a vote of thanks to the President which was proposed by Mr. Narayanrao S. Kajrolkar.

Increased Taxation In The Suburbs

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Mar. 2.

For some time past, the citizens of Vile Parle and Andheri have been agitating over the proposed enhancement in the special sanitary cess on a new percentage basis and a public meeting under the auspices of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh which is a representative institution with a large membership was held to protest against such increase. The Managing Committee of the Property Holders' Association also lodged their objections to the Municipality and these were considered along with others received from the Andheri area by the Municipality at its Special General Meeting held yesterday morning. The Lokmanya Seva Sangh submitted that in view of the fact that the increment of 25 per cent in the general tax in 1931 was intended to meet the increased expenditure on the sanitary service, it was incumbent on the Municipality to now reduce the general tax in proportion to the increased revenue derived by the revised method of charging the special sanitary cess on a percentage basis. The Special Commttee appointed by the Municipality reviewed all these objections but, unfortunately, owing to the resignation of one member of that Committee, there was a deadlock and the remaining two members submitted two separate reports. One supported the original proposals of the Municipality to charge the cess at 2 3|4 per cent and the other while agreeing with this view, advocated a reduction of 5 annas per cent in the general tax. This was, in his opinion, fair to the tax-payers as the Municipality was taking the step of revising the cess in order to meet the objections of Government that the sanitary service should be self-supporting and not with a view to add to its revenues. The question which created the keenest controversy was as to which of the two reports should be considered as a report of the Sub-Committee and opinions were conflicting on this most vital issue.

Mr. G. R. Desai moved that, as the objections received were insufficient, the report, to which he was the only signatory, be adopted while Mr. V. R. Bhende proposed that the objections received from the public together with the reports of the two members of the Sub-Committee be forwarded to the Commissioner, with a recommendation that the Municipality was in favour of reducing the house tax to 7 1|2 per cent in view of the intrement of the special sanitary cess. The President, however, ruled Mr. Bhende's amendment out of order on the ground that the question of the reduction of the house tax was not on the agenda. Dr. Patil then moved a further amendment that the rate of 2 3|4 per cent (special sanitary cess) be reduced to 2 1|4 per cent but this amendment was defeated by only one vote. The original proposal of Mr. Desai supporting the revised basis of taxation was carried by a majority by one vote. A poll was demanded and it was found that seven (including the President) voted for the proposition and five against it.

I understand that the five dissenting members have forwarded a requisition to the President requesting him to call a special meeting to consider the question of the reduction of the general tax.

HEAD OFFICE: THE MADRAS

BANK OF HINDUSTAN LD.

BRANCHES
BEZWADA.
BOMBAY.
CALICUT.
CANNANORE.
COIMBATORE.

BRANCHES
MADURA.
POLLACHI.
TELLICHERRY.
TIRUPPUR.
TRIPLICANE.

Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Current Deposits are received at 1% p. a. on *daily balances*

Savings Bank Deposits are received up to Rs. 10,000 at 2½% p. a. (frequent withdrawals are allowed).

Fixed Deposits are received upto 2 years at favourable rates.

The Bank grants Loans and Cash Credits on approved securities.

All kinds of BankingBusiness are undertaken at the Head Office and Branches.

MEDICOS' TALE OF WOE

Low Standard Of Wages In City Affects Profession

Members of the medical fraternity in Bombay for once deserted their professional duties on Sunday night, when they gathered at the Town Hall for their annual dinner. The nature of their calling is such that social intercourse is seldom possible. During the last few years the Bombay Medical Union has attempted to bring doctors more together, so that they may exchange views and fraternise in a spirit befitting a most noble profession.

Three hundred and eighty guests sat down to dinner in the spacious Town Hall which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Among this happy throng were senior medical practitioners leading surgeons, consultants, lady doctors and new additions to the profession. In fact every creed and community was represented in this cosmopolitan gathering.

Perfect Arrangements

The arrangements made to please the guests were well nigh perfect. For those who preferred European music an orchestra played a select programme, and Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar gave a fine recital of Indian songs for lovers of Hindustani music.

The catering arrangements were entrusted to Messrs. Brandon & Co., who provided an excellent menu, and admirable service.

At the conclusion of the repast Dr. Rajabally Patel called upon Dr. Khanolkar to address the gathering. In the absence of amplifiers it was difficult to hear the speeches, but the gist of the speaker's theme was "How to improve the condition of the Medical Profession in Bombay."

'Sick Profession'

Dr. Khanolkar painted a gloomy picture of the lot of local doctors. Cut throat competition and lack of unity, the speaker averred were sapping the vitality of the profession, which he described as a 'sick one.' Unless doctors banded more together he was afraid that the moribund patient would find his way to the Pathology Department, over which he presided.

Dr. Moos who followed supported the previous speaker's remarks, and ascribed the present state of the profession to the low standard of wages prevalent in Bombay. He cited the example of a millhand, who drew Rs. 50 a month, out of which sum, he had only 3 annas left to pay the doctor. Hospitals were also responsible for depriving doctors of their fair share of practice. Many people who could afford to pay for medical aid were at present crowding the hospitals Dr. Moos pleaded for unity among the profession. Drs. Spencer Thakher, Velkar and Yodh also spoke.

Tributes were paid to Mayor Jelal Shah, Dr. G. Coelho, Dr. N. D. Patel, Dr. G. M. Phadke and Dr. W. N. Welinkar, who were responsible for the great success of the Bombay Medical Dinner. They had worked unobtrusively and deserved the cheers raised for their praiseworthy efforts.

BRADMAN SCORES 369 RUNS

Brilliant Innings Against Tasmania

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ADELAIDE: March 2.

Bradman played a brilliant innings scoring 369 runs against Tasmania, which is South Australian individual record score. He scored third hundred in 40 minutes and figured in the third wicket partnership of 356 runs, the South Australian record, of which the last 100 was made in 32 minutes. Bradman scored 135 including four sixes before lunch to-day.

RESHUFFLING OF FIXTURES

Issues Before Manchester Meeting Of Football Clubs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March. 2.

Although no official statement has been issued, it is understood that the Football "Council of War" at a meeting have decided to continue the last-minute reshuffling of fixtures.

No decision was made regarding the future plans until a special general meeting of the clubs at Manchester on March 9 at which the outcome of to-day's protest meeting of clubs will probably form the basis of discussion.

Hardstaff Scores 147 (Not Out)

(SPECIAL CABLE).

KINGSLAND: March 2.

Hardstaff scored 147 (not out) in 262 minutes mainly through over-driving. His scored included one six and twelve fours, and he completed 1,000 runs for the tour.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

LONDON, March 2.

The third unofficial test match between New Zealand and M. C. C. which commenced on February 28 resulted in a draw.

Scores:—

New Zealand 368 (Elmes 99) and 128 for 3.

M. C. 435 (Hardstaff 147 not out, Barber 93.)—Reuter.

Take SANATOGEN and enjoy

Youthful Vitality

There is this about Sanatogen: it does what it promises to do. It will not cure every imaginable disease, but it certainly will improve your health. One of the best known medical papers in the world, "*The Lancet*", wrote these words about Sanatogen:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food, more particularly in cases of general debility."

In a perfectly natural manner Sanatogen builds up new health because it infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements for which the body is crying out.

Your fatigue and irritability are signs that your body has used up its reserves. Sanatogen will replenish your reserve strength and so conquer listlessness and lack of vitality. It will strengthen your nerves and give you back a glorious feeling of vitality and sound health. Start your course from today.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable from all Chemists and Bazars.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 11, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 8, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 29, 1305
Sunrise 6h; 57m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m.
Hightide: 8-22; 21-52.
Lowtide: 3-20; 14-47
Municipal Corporation at 3 p.m. (B.T.)
Legislative Council 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.
Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 5.
Bakri-Id, Public Holiday Banks closed
Bombay Races, Spring Meeting. First day.

SATURDAY, March 7.
S. S. 'Cathay' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, March 9.
Bombay Natural History Society Annual Meeting of Members at the Prince of Wales' Museaum (New Wing) at 6-15 p.m.

GOLD AND SILVER WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the gold and silver workers union will be held at Messrs. M.D. Malekar's shop (Parsi Gully, Agyari Lane No 3) to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of 20th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 1st instant, and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 p.m on Thursday the 5th instant.

The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight on the same day.

TAXI DRIVERS TO MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION

The Bombay Taxi (Owners) Drivers' Union has started active work with regard to the settlement of the question of Taxi Fare. The Union has addressed communications to leading public bodies to mobilise their opinion in favour of the Taxi drivers' demand and also requesting them to hold a public meeting at an early date to support the Union's demand.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood a Cosmopolitan Dinner will be held at Muzzfarabad Hall on (Sunday) March 15, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) Tickets are available at the Brotherhood office, Dadarker's Building, 302, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum between 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
Three Shows Daily
at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
RICHARD DIX
LESLIE BANKS
with the greatest cast ever assembled for any picture
in
"THE TUNNEL"
A GAUMONT-BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

She's got MAN-TROUBLE again in the grandest fun since "It Happened One Night"!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"I dream Too Much." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Rendezvous." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Captain Blood." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"She Married Her Boss." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mother". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay.". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Tunnel." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Littlest Rebel" Time as usual.

TO MEET DY. COMMISSIONER TO-DAY.

Five representatives of the Bombay Taxi-drivers' Union will see the Dy. Commissioner of Police, M. V. and Taxation, to-day (Tuesday) in the afternoon whereafter a fuller statement will be issued on the subject of Taxi fare

ANTI-MINISTRY DAY POSTPONED

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the Anti-Ministry Committee, announces that as the President of the Indian National Congress has fixed March 8, as a day of mourning for Mrs. Kamala Nehru, the observance of Anti-Ministry Day has now been postponed to (Sunday), 22nd March, 1936.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Naldera" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Line Steamer Clan MacBeth arrived in London on the afternoon of Feb. 28.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BEST SHORT STORIES OF MR. M. K. SHINDE

A collection of the best short stories on modern subjects, written by Mr. M. K. Shinde, is to be published shortly by the Maharashtra Prakashan Sanstha.

MATUNGA BOARDING HOME'S CONDOLENCE.

The Sha H. A. D. Boarding Home Matunga, passed a resolution expressing its sympathies with the Nehru family in their bereavement at the meeting held on February 29.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Alexander Gibb and Mr. C. G. Stileman arrived at Government House on Monday.

Mr. J. H. Garrett lunched at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt: Colonel Gillum and Officers of the Royal Artillery Bombay on Monday.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Theatre
Positively
LAST 2 DAYS
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 6 and 9-30 p.m.
UP TO LAST NIGHT
99,649
people have attended
PROF. DOORLAY'S
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE'S
130th
PERFORMANCE!
Prof. DOORLAY will present
TO-DAY
A Large
SOUVENIR PHOTO
AUTOGRAPHED by all the artistes of the Company to the
100,000th.
Person attending the show!
So, Hurry Up
and DON'T MISS to-night's performances!

Pastries are lighter with
BORWICK'S
BAKING POWDER

CORPORATION COMMITTEES

41 Candidates Contest 18 Seats At To-day's Election

There are 41 candidates to fill 18 vacancies on the Standing Committee, Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee, which will take place to-day.

Canvassing is going on very briskly for the past one month and this evening results will decide how the promises and assurances given to the various candidates are carried out.

The following are the candidates.

STANDING COMMITTEE
(6 Seats)

Mr. A. P. Sabavala; Mr. Gordhandas; G. Morarji; Mr. K. H. Goregaoker; Dr. Khurshed; J. J. Cursetji; Mrs. Lilavati; K. Munshi; Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee; Mr. R. F. Munshi; Prof. Sohrab R. Davar; Dr. Sorab P. Mehta; Prof. V. G. Rao; Mr. C. P. G. Wade; Mr. Y. G. Pandit; Prof. K. T. Shah; and Mr. V. N. Vedak.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE
(6 Seats)

Mr. B. S. N. Cooper; Mr. B. N. Karanjia; Mr. G. V. Kapadia; Mr. H. A. Baigmahomed; Mr. Jethmal Narandas Topan; Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer; Mr. K. G. Tambe; Mr. M. E. Joshi; Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey; Mr. B. K. Vaidya; Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat; C. B. E. Mr. Soonderdas; G. Morarji; Mr. Cooverji J. Shah; Dr. Homi F. Pavri; Prof. A. Soares; and Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE
(6 Seats)

COUNCILLOR MEMBERS

Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay; Mr. I. S. Patel; Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji; Mr. R. A. Gole Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale; Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla; Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim; and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

NON-COUNCILLOR MEMBERS

Mrs. Kanta Dhirajlal Khandwala; Miss Shantabai Daundkar; and Mr. V. C. Setalvad.

I'd Day Celebration Programme

For holding I'd prayers on Thursday Hakim Abu Yusuf Isfahani approached the Punjab Muslim Association, Bombay, and expressed his desire for co-operation, which the body gladly accepted, and has assured Hakim Sahib of its hearty co-operation, so the following programme has been fixed:—

(1) Broadcast of I'd khutba' (address) delivered at Calcutta by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. This address will be heard in Bombay before the I'd prayers in the Maidan.

(2) An interesting sports programme which will be in conjunction with I'd prayers. It will commence at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the grounds of Islam Gymkhana near Marine Lines railway station, and will include interesting items.

(3) Speeches on different subjects in English and Urdu.

(4) Prizes will be awarded to deserving sportsmen.

Arrangements have also been made for an I'd dinner which will be open to all Muslims who secure a dining ticket for Re. 1/8. Such tickets could be had from the following places:—(1) Oxford Tailors, Khusrow Baug, Colaba Causeway; (2) I. D. Longi & Co., Waterloo Mansions, (opposite the Regal Cinema); (3) Elgin Leather Works, 109, Esplanade Road, (opp. Rajabhai Clock Tower); (4) Piccadilly Watch Co., Abdur Rehman Street; (5) S. M. Amin & Bros., opticians, Abdur Rehman Street; (6) Shahjehan Palace Hotel, (opp. Crawford Market), Palton Road; (7) Yusuf Hajee Makki, cut piece cloth merchant, Masjid Bunder Road; (8) M. Nazir Husain & Bros., leather merchants, Phulgali and (9) Dr. Md. Sadick, German clinic, Mahim.

It is hoped every Muslim will join in the I'd prayer in the Esplanade Maidan, and, later, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) will gather in the Islam Gymkhana.

CITY ELECTION COMPLAINT

Adjourned Inquiry Will Be Held On Thursday

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

The adjourned enquiry into the election complaint "F" Ward (Parel) will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on (Thursday) March 5, at the Congress House.

If any of the petitioners in "B" Ward have anything to say in the matter of the withdrawal of their petition they are requested to remain present personally on the same day.

SURAT JOINS NATIONAL MOURNING

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Mar. 1.

When the sad news of Smt. Kamala Nehru's death was received here on (Friday) through telephone from Bombay, the National Flag on Congress House was hoisted half-mast and several shops were also closed immediately.

The Surat Municipality adjourned its meeting yesterday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of late Mrs. Nehru and passed a resolution sympathising with her relatives in their bereavement.

THREE ARRESTS AT MAHALUXMI RACES

Punters Charged With Attempted Cheating And Criminal Breach Of Trust

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three persons were arrested at the Mahaluxmi Race on Saturday in three different cases of cheating and breach of trust.

In one case the accused, is alleged to have disappeared after collecting the dividend of two winning tickets.

In another case the accused is said to have given a punter an old ticket and tried to cheat him of Rs. 5.

In the third case the accused was alleged to have tried to cash a ticket for horse No. 10 after partly effacing the real number on the ticket which was 12.

Jan Mahomed Haji Jussab was arrested yesterday by the Agripada Police charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 365|-.

It transpires that the complainant Walli Mahomed Haji Jussab met the accused who is known to him, in the First Enclosure of the Mahaluxmi Race Course, on Saturday last.

The complainant was alleged to have handed over to the accused, two tickets of the last race which fetched the dividend of Rs. 365|-

The accused was stated to have absconded with the money and was seen by a witness in possession of bundle of G. G. notes.

He was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till the 12th March.

Sharing Race Tickets.

Eliza Benjamin was arrested for cheating on Saturday last, by Sergeant Cairns at the 2nd Enclosure of the Mahaluxmi Race Course.

It was alleged that the accused approached the complainant just before the 4th Race, and induced him to buy a share in two tickets, one horse being No. 4, the other No. 10.

The complainant paid the accused Rs. 5|- and took over the tickets on horse No. 10. Horse No. 10, won the race, and when the complainant went to cash the ticket, he discovered the ticket to be an old one which had evidently been purchased at some previous meeting.

The accused was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till the 15th instant.

Disturbance At Pay-Out Window.

Baboo Dhondu aged 35, was arrested on Saturday last at the Mahalaxmi Race Course, on a charge of cheating.

It was alleged that the accused attended the meeting on Saturday and soon after the 9th race was over, went to the pay-out window of the 2nd Place Tote and presented a ticket on horse No. 10 for cashing.

The ticket upon careful scrutiny was found to be defaced i.e., the ticket which had formerly born the number 12 was altered in such a manner as to make the figure 2 appear as zero. The horse bearing No. 12 did not "place" anywhere, whereas horse No. 10 placed record and paid a dividend of Rs. 36|8.

The fact was pointed out to the accused by T.G. Hadi Khan the Pay-out clerk, but the accused started creating a disturbance and demanded instant payment.

The attention of the Police were drawn to the matter, and the accused arrested.

He was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, who granted the extension of his bail period till the 9th instant.

TEACHING AS PROFESSION

Mr. H. V. Hampton, Principal, Secondary Training College, will deliver a lecture on "The Unpopularity of Teaching as a Profession" on Wednesday, (March 4) in the hall of Dr. Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar, at 6 p.m. Prof. C. D. Pinto will preside.

DR. V. M. KULKARNI MEMORIAL FUND

The Hon. Treasurer of the fund acknowledges with thanks the following contributions:—Dr. K. L. Ray Rs. 501, Drs. R. V. Kulkarni, S. V. Kulkarni and Manohar Roy, in two instalments of Rs. 150 each, Mr. H. Shanker Rau, C.I.E., Seth Dharamdas Samaldas Kothari, Dr. S. Y. Sukthanker, Dr. R. D. Parekh, each Rs. 25, Mr. N. U. Manjrekar, Rs. 11, Mr. D. M. Kulkarni, Rs. 10, Mr. A. R. Pusalker, Mr. D. M. Engineer, Messrs Yeshwant and Sons, Dr. S. J. Nadkarni, Dr. R. M. Narvekar, Dr. M. H. Itchhaporia, each Rs. 5, Dr. E. R. Vajifdar, Rs. 3, and B. D. Aras Rs. 2, total Rs. 957.

Contributions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the above Fund, care of the Bombay Homeopathic Medical Association, Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

AWAKENING OF UTKAL KISANS

Organising Themselves On Class Basis To Resist Oppression

CUTTACK, March 1.

The Utkal Congress Socialists are very active in organising the peasants of the province.

Mr. Malati Choudhary, Secretary of the Utkal Provincial Peasants' League and Treasurer, Utkal Congress Socialist Party, held a number of meetings in villages and spoke on the necessity of the peasants organising themselves into committees on class basis in order to put forth their grievances before the public.

A number of Kisan conferences are going to be held shortly in different parts of the Cuttack District. Mr. Nabakrishna Choudhury, Member, Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, together with Mrs. Malati Choudhury and Mr. Harekrishna Mohtab, prominent leaders of Utkal, will tour in the interior and attend the conferences.—United Press.

ENTERTAINMENT TO AID

Educational Films

A successful concert was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday, the 1st March, to create a fund for the popularisation of educational films.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan presided. Amongst these present were Lady Pradhan, Rao Bahadur Chitale, M.L.C. Mr. Abdulali, Mr. Mohanlal, Nandlal Jaswantlal, Shankarbhai Bhatt, Chaturbhuj Desai, Jayant Desai, K. H. Vakil, K. G. Limaye, and also leading technicians connected with the film industry in Bombay.

The variety programme included songs by Hirabai Barodekar, Indira Wadkar, Gangaprasad Phatak, Mimicry by D. P. Godbole, dances by Jamnaprasad Pande and by Astak Hussain of Vishnu Cinetone, and a sketch by stars of Prakash Pictures entitled "Hollywood-returned Director".

The concert was very much appreciated and Sir Govindrao Pradhan in a short speech congratulated the organisers of the function which will enable a fund to be set apart for the popularisation of educational films. He thanked the artistes for making the entertainment a success.

He emphasised the necessity of utilising this most modern and effective method of using the films for the education of children, adults and rural propaganda. It was the duty of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and of the Government, he said, to employ this method of instruction.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan concluded with the hope that this activity will widen in its scope and propaganda for educational films which the Society is making will appeal to the trustees of charitable institutions with public funds and philanthropic gentlemen.

THE CAPITOL AND PROF. DOORLAYS' OFFER

Will You Be The Lucky 1,00,000th Person?

Prof. Doorlay's Tropical Express Non-Stop Revue had had a very successful season during their stay at the Capitol, Bombay. Hitherto about 97,000 people have already seen their show and to-day, as a special attraction, Prof: Doorlay is offering a prize of a large-sized souvenir photo to the lucky person who will purchase the 100,000th ticket. So all luck to our readers!

All India Vaish Maha Sabha

The 33rd session of the All-India Vaish Conference will be held this year in Jaipur on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April during Moharrum vacations.

"Greatest Muslim Of India"

The Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen has awarded the prize of a fountain pen to Mr. P. N. Vishwanathan of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, for writing the best article on the greatest Muslim of India, the late Moulana Muhammadali.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League, will be held on March 13, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay's Water-Supply

The Bombay City gets about 90 million gallons of water every day out of which it is estimated that nearly 35 million gallons are wasted. It cannot be said that the present supply of 90 million gallons is deficient. What is required is proper distribution of water and prevention of wastage. A possible solution for prevention of wastage is to meter the supply to all the premises. A beginning could be made in a particular locality and the result tested. Of course, in the beginning water supplied by measurement will not find favour with the public, but in the long run they would get used to it. In regard to the proper distribution of water, the municipal executive should take action to see that all the localities get their proper quota. If, however, wastage of water is prevented, which is tremendous, the Tansa Tank could yield water to the city for two years rather than for one year, as is the case at present.

Bombay Homeopathic Association

The annual report of the Bombay Homeopathic Medical Association for the year 1934-35 bears testimony to the good work that is being done by this institution in the cause of Homeopathy. Started in 1919 by the late Dr. V. M. Kulkarni and a few other homeopaths, the Association is now conducting a Homeopathic Medical College, which provides a full course of four years in Anatomy, Physiology, Biology, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, Pathology and Physics, besides Principles of Homeopathy. The Association also conducts a Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary, started in 1934 with the help of drugs worth Rs. 350 given free of cost by Messrs. Roy & Co. The Dispensary gave free treatment to over a thousand patients during 1934-'35.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Bandra will shortly stage one of the biggest hits of the Royal Rosa Opera Co. (a company well-known for its musical plays).

"Maritana". . . its a Wallace's masterpiece, and has a beautiful opera.

This play is to be staged by the Guild of the Little Flower and some Santa Cruz artistes. Those of you that have seen them on the stage before need no introduction, but to others I may tell that the cast are really a fine lot and have always kept their over crowded audience spell bound.

So here is a chance to get a rich entertainment as well as to help a good cause, for I am told that all the profits are to be used for the new Chapel building fund at Palli Hill Bandra.

THAT RATE WAR.

That Taxi-Bus rate-war still continues at Bandra. Though the Bus owners have countered the Taxi move by issuing ticket coupons at eight annas per book of sixteen, yet the taxis seem to be getting the better of them. I wonder whether they gain by this move; formerly the taxis charged a rupee to go to the Mount Mary's hill but now they do it for six annas.

I tackled a taxi driver about this, and he told me that they did not run at a loss, because they only used about two annas worth of petrol on each trip and then the taxis were normally idle on the stands as the busses used to take all their clientele.

TODDY BOOTHS.

Toddy seems to be flourishing in the suburbs. Every area has a number of toddy shops. But I would like to bring to the notice of the municipalities the extreme undesirability of having those toddy shops on main roads and near educational institutions.

DACOITS WITH ARMS AND TORCHES

Rob Two Village Merchants After Assaulting Them

NOAKHALI: March 1.

Information of two armed dacoities have been received here from village Naori within Begumganj P.S.

It is reported that the dacoits numbering about 50, armed with torches and various weapons made simultaneous raids on the houses of Sjt. Sarat Chandra Das and Sjt. Chandra Kumar Das two wealthy money-lenders of that village and after assaulting the inmates broke open the iron-chests, and decamped with cash and ornaments worth several thousand rupees.

Information has been lodged with the local police and the D.S.P. accompanied by the Inspector of Police has left for the place. No arrest has yet been made.

It is reported that an anonymous letter containing intimation of a contemplated dacoity was hung up along the wall of the house of Sjt. Sarat Chandra Das, about a week before the dacoity. Great sensation prevails in the locality.—United Press.

CASE AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN COMPOUNDED

BOMBAY, Monday.

The case filed by Mr. N. N. Engineer against Mr. B. G. Horniman, in regard to a letter published in the "Sentinel" under the heading "What The People Say" was marked "compounded" by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, third court, to-day.

Mr. Churiwalla asked the Magistrate to take on record the terms of the settlement. The Magistrate asked him to reduce the terms to writing and put it in as an exhibit.

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Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936

PRIVILEGE

The ruling given by the President of the Legislative Assembly on the question of the Assembly Members' privilege call for some more detailed consideration than we have given it so far, as it vitally affects the rights note only of the Assembly but also of the Indian Press in general. The ruling deals with two points: first the procedure to be followed in the Assembly when the issue of privilege is raised and a 'prima facie' case for its consideration has been made out; and, secondly, the extent of the members' privilege of freedom of speech. The question of procedure is a comparatively simple one and it should be easy to arrive at an agreement with Government about so amending the rules about the procedure as to give the Assembly enough opportunity to discuss its privileges, such as they are, whenever any one is jeopardised. We shall consider here at some length only the second point.

Untenable Suggestion

The gist of the President's ruling on the extent of the privilege of freedom of speech is that the privilege exists only so far as to "exempt a member of the Assembly from any proceedings in any court of law by reason of his speech or vote in the Chamber," but that the privilege, which is only personal, does not "protect publication of any such speech in other than official reports, e.g. in a newspaper, however, faithful or 'bona fide' such publication may be." The President bases this ruling exclusively on Section 67, sub-section (7) of the Government of India Act, which lays down that:—

"subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the Chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both Chambers of the Indian Legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either Chamber or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either Chamber."

The President, however, assumes —wrongly, we believe—that this Section, which expressly conceded a certain privilege exhausts the privileges of members or that there can be no other privilege arising in any other way. In other words he assumes that a Section which only describes a particular right also limits all his rights. We think that this assumption is untenable.

A Fundamental Right

The full privilege of freedom of speech, claimed by the Assembly so as to protect not only the speaker in the House but also the publication of the speech in the Press, is one of those fundamental constitutional rights which are determined, even apart from any legal provision about them, by constitutional practice and one should seek guidance in such matters from the usage in the British Parliament. "The law in England" says the President, is substantially the same as that embodied in Section 67, sub-Section 7 of the Government of India Act. But he points out at the same time how in Mr. Watson's case the Lord Chief Justice of England laid down: "If a member publishes his own speech reflecting upon the character of another person, and omits to publish the rest of the debate, the publication would not be fair, and so would not be privileged: but that a fair and faithful report of the whole debate would not be actionable." It should be noted here that the privilege is made to depend upon the report being "fair and faithful." There is no reason why the same principle should not be followed here, too. Referring generally to the scope of the privileges necessary for the legislature, the President held: "The extent of those privileges may be briefly indicated in general terms as being such as are necessary for the proper discharge of their duties by the members in the Council Chamber." Now the Councillors owe a duty as much to their constituencies and the public in general as to the Government, and full publicity to their speeches is essential for the full discharge of their duties. The most important point in this connection is that, whatever may be the doubts about the privileges of the Councillors at present, these privileges must be fully secured under the new Constitution, preferably by clear specific legal provisions.

Hitler's Warning

While Herr Hitler's latest copyright interview has caused a good deal of excitement in Europe, and both France and Germany are "intensely preoccupied" with it even the barest details are not available as to what, according to Herr Hitler, should form the basis of a 'rapprochement.' France, on the other hand, has distinctly enunciated three conditions for pursuing Herr Hitler's overture: Germany's return to the League, limitation of armament and integral respect for the 'status quo' in Central Europe. These conditions, while raising the fundamental problems of the collective system, disarmament and the stabilisation of peace, deserve to constitute the basis of negotiations if the intention is to substitute present uncertainties, inequalities and fears with real and permanent security. Here again it is the duty of Great Britain to intervene actuated by no motives other than those of general peace. The Nazi overture and French counter-overture have to be taken seriously for another and more urgent reasons. Herr Hitler's offer is accompanied by a "warning" which may well mean that he is about to indulge in some drastic unilateral action. And that may precipitate a grave international crisis resulting in—any thing.

In this connection, Sir Austen Chamberlain has recalled Germany's past record at the most opportune moment. As Sir Austen said at Birmingham the other day: "At the very moment when an invitation from the British and French Governments, in which the Italian Government joined, had been issued to Germany to meet in a friendly and equal conference to discuss some joint limitation of arms, which might take the place of unilateral disarmament of Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, the German Government withdrew from the League of Nations and declared that it would no longer be bound by those conditions..." But Sir Austen has drawn wrong conclusions from facts. Germany had suffered too long the Versailles injustice which had become intolerable, and had rightly lost faith in Geneva. It was a desperate act, but Sir Austen's is not the way to stop a repetition of desperate acts. Germany must plainly be given to understand that the League and its principles, Locarno and its spirit are going to be defended collectively against aggression. So far as the League is concerned it can only be vindicated by a determination to act and act jointly —and leaving Germany in no doubt about it. It cannot be vindicated by individual members arming to the teeth. That defeats the very purpose of the League of Nations.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Challenge

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's speech in the Council of State in support of Mr. Mehrotra's resolution on Army expenditure fully deserves the compliment it elicited from the President. It brought into prominence some glaring points in the unfair distribution of the expenditure, even apart from its equally unfair heaviness. Pointing out how out of the 910 lakhs of rupees, paid to the whole army, four crores are paid to the officers alone, Mr. Askuran challenged the Commander-in-Chief to name another country in the world where 45 per cent. of the total pay of the Force is paid to the officers. The unfairness of this mal-distribution is aggravated by the fact that a vast majority of the officers are non-Indians, and the savings of these persons are practically lost to India. Perhaps the Commander-in-Chief will contend that no other country in the world is so circumstanced as India. And, in a sense, he is right. For no other great country in the world is ruled by another country. Foreign domination, indeed, fully explains our Army policy.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN AKOLA DISTRICT

Attachments By Officials

(By T. S. DIGHE.)

I have brought to the notice of the Government and the public through the columns of this paper the abnormal failure of the crop and the famine conditions prevailling at present in the Akola district. The Akola District Agriculturists' Conference, which was held at Akola on 22-12-1935 under the presidentship of Mr. Aney, M.L.A. and which was attended by more than 3000 persons, brought to the notice of the Government the abnormal failure of crop and appealed to them to remit the current year's land revenue. Since that Conference Murtizapur Taluq Conference was held in January at Murtizapur under the Presidentship of Mr. Kolhe, M.L.C. and was attended by over two thousand people. Resolutions requesting Government to remit the current year's land revenue owing to abnormal failure of crop were passed. Akot Taluq Conference was held at Panchagawhan under the Presidentship of Mr. Gole, Ex-M.L.C. in January and that also was attended by more than a thousand agriculturists and passed a resolution requesting the Government to remit the current year's land revenue as the crop was below 3 annas. Akola Taluq Conference held at Dongargaon under the presidentship of Dr. Parasnis of Khamgaon was also attended by one thousand persons and passed similar resolutions.

Government's Promise.

On the 21st January, 1936 over ten thousand agriculturists from all over the district and coming from about 400 villages in this district presented a monster petition to the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, and also filed individual applications for each village stating that the cotton and Jawar and Rabi crop in their villages was below 3 annas and that the Government should remit the current year's land revenue as owing to successive failures of crop for the last 7 years they were at the end of their financial resources and that they were unable to pay the land revenue. Mr Sapkal, M.L.C. had tabled a resolution in the January session of the C. P. Council recommending to the Government to remit the current year's demand of land revenue as there was failure of crop in the Akola district. This resolution was passed by the Council on 30-1-1936 in an amended form, bringing the whole of Berar under the resolution. The Hon'ble the Revenue Member, Mr. Gordon, and the Revenue Secretary, Mr. Banerji, admitted that there was failure of crop in some Taluqs of the Akola district and promised that the Government would grant relief by way of suspension and remission and that even if failure of crop was brought to the notice even after that date the Government would consider those cases.

Attachments Galore.

After this assurance which was given to the people of the Akola district on the floor of the Council Chamber, the people in the Akola district expected that the Government would pass orders regarding relief immediately. But to the utter surprise of the people no such orders have as yet been passed by the Government. On the other hand the Tahsildars are issuing warrants of attachment and have attached Jwar, Kadabi and other moveables from the agriculturists and are rigorously recovering current year's land revenue with process fees in addition. Though I filed petitions for more than 300 villages before the Deputy Comissioner in January for granting remission on the ground of failure of crop, enquiry regarding the failure of crop is not made in a single case nor am I or the village people informed as to what has happened to their applications. At least the applicants had a right to be informed that the Deputy Commissioner does not think it fit to enquire into their grievances but the Deputy Commissioner has so far, according to my information, done nothing in this matter. Does he think that the petitions signed by thousands of people do not deserve any consideration either from him or from his subordinates? By now

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of The International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The outbreak of the Fascist Revolt in Japan could not be regarded as a surprise by any one who has been carefully keeping count of the events in that country in the last decade or so. The series of murders of prominent politicians and statesmen, who offered the slightest resistance to the ceaseless demands of the militarist elements, has long been a symbol and a warning of the Imperialist and exploitive ambitions of Japanese Jingoes, which the countries immediately adjoining Japan have most apprehended, and those in direct conflict or competition have considered as a serious menace to the peace of the world. The culmination of these terrorist outrages in the military revolution of last week, and the likely establishment of a Fascist dictatorship, cannot fail to be viewed in this most menacing light, both by the neighbours of Japan immediately concerned and those other nations alarmed by these happenings as presaging more active hostility to their interests and investments in Eastern countries.

The Danger From Japan

The revolt, in the name of Japanese patriotism, cannot but be deemed a danger, not only to other Imperialist nations, but also by those exploited masses at home, whose real condition is seldom appreciated by foreigners, and whose discontent is hardly ever mentioned by observers of Japanese life. An amazing industrial revolution has been achieved by Japan in the last half century. New industries have been established, and commerce has been developed in ever-expanding foreign markets. In consequence a considerable increase has taken place in the national wealth of the country; but even if the aggregate of the national wealth has increased, its distribution is still governed by those feudalist and capitalist ideas, which are not yet eradicated in Japan despite all her veneer of modernism. The champions or supporters of these downtrodden and exploited elements,—whose sagacity and foresight made them justly apprehensive of the repercussions of Japan's incessant territorial expansion and economic rivalry, offered an opposition to the insatiate demands for expansion by the militarists, which has cost some of them their lives. We cannot say what will be the final outcome of the forces seething under the surface in these distant islands; but we cannot ignore altogether the double-edged nature of the new awakening in Japan, which must offer its own menace to both friend and foe.

Naval Conference

The Naval Conference is breaking down. Italy seems to be on the point of withdrawal,—as Japan did almost at the beginning of the Conference; and though no technical naval issue is the immediate cause of Italian withdrawal,—if and when it occurs,—the presence of the "Sanctions" is only an excuse for the fundamental divergence of Italian interests from those of the other Western Powers in naval matters. Even among the surviving participants in the Conference, there is hardly a trace of agreement; and any hope that may have been entertained about an effective limitation of armaments by multilateral treaties must be deemed to disappointment.

Franco-Russian Pact

The conclusion of a Franco-Russian Pact has been considered in Germany as a direct offence to that country, and a violation of the Locarno system. When the kettle calls the pot black, it is always an irony, which neither of the parties principally concerned fully appreciates, but which is not always lost upon the bystanders. The French Chambre has approved of the new alliance with an overwhelming majority, and incidentally given full confidence to the Flandin Government. But the Senate has yet to approve of it,—though there is no danger of that body turning down any instrument of assuring national safety and security which this arrangement reinforces better than ever. If the Russo-French alliance be in any way against the Locarno system, France offers to have its legality tried at Hague; and it is questionable if Germany would accept the challenge. But, in any case, Germany having herself started the race for armaments in violation of a treaty, it scarcely behoves her to raise this objection. The rest of Europe does not seem to be in the least perturbed by this development, though it is suggested this move may be the immediate cause to draw Germany and Italy nearer, and may even bring in Poland with a view to present another Triple Alliance to the Triple Entente. For the moment, however, Italy has denied any such possibility; but the exigencies of European diplomacy are unfathomable; and we would not be wholly surprised if one of the consequences of such a move is to evolve a new organisation of national alliances.

Substitute For "New Deal"

The American Government is busy with replacing the disestablished system of the New Deal. The constant deficit in the national finances is proposed to be met by additional taxes being made permanent; and the new legislation regarding the protection or safeguard of farming interests,—even though obviously not on the same lines as the vanished New Deal, must make a fair substitute, under the circumstances. The refusal of the United States to be entangled in the European whirligig of politics is, of course, in keeping with the traditional policy of that country; but we would not undertake to prophesy that America would be able always and effectively to keep out of the European tangle.

Abyssinian War

The course of war in Abyssinia has not been running always in favour of Italy, though of late

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

SANCTIMONIOUS APPEAL.

The extension of "Neutrality" legislation for another year may gratify in theory America's own sense of what is right in the present situation. But neither the extension nor President Roosevelt's declaration leads America anywhere in the direction of discharging an urgent humanitarian duty. The President and his administration know that what is required is not endless reiteration of sanctimonious appeals to the people of America for "restriction of trade with belligerents to normal peace time levels." They know that the only result of "appeals" has, so far, been to increase the supply of American petrol to Italy. And when one recalls that petrol has been directly responsible for bombing outrages against defenceless women and children and even against brothers and sisters of mercy working in Abyssinia, one cannot but think hard thoughts of the American administration and the American Congress.

PRIMARY EDUCATION REFORM

Various important issues bearing on the problem of primary education are discussed in the rejoinder submitted by the Mayor to the Bombay Government's reply regarding the proposal to introduce a four year curriculum in the city's primary schools. Government have raised a number of objections to any reduction of the present five years' course. They aver that a reduction will only increase the chances of relapse into illiteracy, that it will not be in the interests of the intermediate and backward classes, and that it will necessitate a curtailment of the subjects taught. The Mayor has ably rebutted all those objections and the balance of argument is easily on his side. Moreover, the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and Hartzog Committee had themselves suggested such a system which is being already followed by some other provinces and States in India. The main consideration ought to be based", as the Mayor's letter observes, more on the practical than the theoretical or academical viewpoint. There can be no doubt that the saving resulting from the adoption of the four-year course will be greatly helpful in extending the present educational facilities in the city. Government, therefore, will do well in allowing the Corporation to introduce the new system.

AN UNFORTUNATE REPORT.

Mr. Jinnah has done well promptly to repudiate a Press report attributing to him certain statements in connection with the negotiations that he is conducting at Lahore. The task of trying for an amicable and satisfactory, settlement between the Muslims and Sikhs in connection with the Lahore affairs is, in all conscience, delicate enough and must not be prejudiced by imaginary and tendencious reports. Mr. Jinnah is engaged upon work which, it is the duty of every well-wisher of the country and the province, regardless of political differences with Mr. Jinnah, to help rather than hinder.

"SAMYUKTA KARNATAK"

We welcome the new enlarged issue of the 'Samyukta Karnatak', the Kanarese daily of Belgaum, which has been rendering valuable service to the public of Karnatak for the last three years. During the past few months, since Mr. R. R. Divaker's Karnatak National Publishing Trust took charge of the daily, it has been making steady progress, supplying to the public of Karnatak up-to-date news, it being the only paper in the province which is served by the Reuter's, A. P. and United Press services. With its increased size and other expected improvements, the 'Samyuta Karnatak' bids fair to supply the long-felt want of an up-to-date newspaper in the Kanarese speaking districts of the Bombay Presidency.

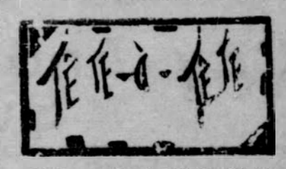
A Cinema-Threatre For Matunga

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Matunga is to have its own Cinema-theatre and one would have thought the residents would all welcome the forthcoming amenity—the proposed erection of the Cinema-theatre close to the G. I. P. Railway's Matunga Station. It would, however, seem that there are some busybodies who have raised a protest against the proposal. But the objections raised are absurdly over Puritanic, one-sided and fallacious. To say that the theatre is unnecessary for the suburb is false, since it has no cinema nearer home and its residents have to incur expenses and lose time on carriage tram, train or bus for visiting far-off cinemas in Dadar and Parel if not further Bombaywards. The proposed theatre will, moreover, cater to the needs of the Mahim and Sion localities also. Again, it is ridiculous to say that the theatre will break the peace and tranquillity of the surburbs because the area of Matunga—G.I.P. Ry. and B.B.C.I. Ry. Matungas, both together—is very wide and extensive and the theatre is to be located at what may well be called one end of the suburb, already busy with Railway Station and the Bazaar. There is enough space for peace-loving people.

The most ridiculous argument put forth against the theatre is that it will prove a costly luxury to the area! The residents of the suburb are already spending money on visiting cinemas in Dadar, Parel and etc., and will be saved the expenses of carriages and tram and train fares if there is a cinema in Matunga proper. Besides this, the proposed theatre will very likely be like the Plaza of Dadar where only the most successful and selected films will be shown. What better instructive recreation can there be than good films in the nearby theatre, to the toiling poor and middle-class residents of G.I.P. and B.B. Matunga? To consider the advent of a cinema in a locality as a nuisance is to show one's unrefined and uncultured bigotry, since a cinema cannot be something like a grog-shop or a satta-gambling den.—Yours, etc.,

"G. D. P."



1 *The scale of pay in all departments of Government in India is grossly in excess of the country's capacity to pay.*

2 *Nowhere in the world are posts of all kinds in administration, in education, in transport, in the medical service and elsewhere so highly rewarded.*

3 *The situation is scandalous.*

Now these three statements have been self-evident and well-known truths for decades and decades. But when we read them where we did, we rubbed our eyes and rubbed with painful energy. And yet they were there and staring.

We refused to believe our eyes. We were seized with—we don't mind confessing it—a panicky fear that there was something radically and extra-ordinarily wrong with our vision. So we rushed, along with the above, to an eminent optician. He too was surprised but assured us that our eyes had not played us false and that the extracts were printed facts.

So there you are and there they are.

* * * *

Yes, you may well insist *where* they are.

Well, if you are *quite* ready for the big shock, here goes.

The above extracts are taken from a leading article in——are you ready, *ONE, TWO*——the Anglo-Indian "Times of India."

* * * *

Mr. Manu Subedar misses "in this budget both a substantial reduction in taxes and the absence of any well-devised plan for placing India's finances on a stable basis."

Sir James Grigg and bureaucratic traditions both stand vindicated.

* * * *

Sir H. P. Mody: "I do not share the Finance Member's optimism with regard to the future. Constitutional optimist as I am. . ."

Was Sir Homi emphasising Sir James Grigg's unconstitutional optimism or apologising for himself?

* * * *

In his first broadcast as King, His Majesty refers to the peoples of the British Empire as his "fellowmen."

Imperialists may well wonder if it would not be desirable to ignore the spirit of the King's example, instead of emulating it.

* * * *

Signor Mussolini has just declared "Our soldiers, victorious, are advancing. Facts speak and will speak even more in the future."

That at least disposes of Rome speeches in the past.

* * * *

Sir Austen Chamberlain could not support the League unless Britain put its defensive forces into proper state.

Then the safest thing for all concerned, viz., League, Peace, the British etc. is for Britain not to support the League.

* * * *

A MUSICAL PUZZLE:—

"Ustad Bandu Khan of Indore accompanied the *sarod* on the *sarangi*."

—Bori Bunder Minor.

Some one has performed an amazing feat. But we don't think it is Ustad Bandu Khan.

* * * *

M. Pelt of the League of Nations has, we notice, told a Delhi audience that the League wouldn't help India—as it did Abyssinia—in the event of a quarrel with England.

Of that we have not the slightest doubt. As a matter of fact the League did not help Abyssinia either. It was really a case of League Powers helping themselves.

* * * *

But M. Pelt, unfortunately, succumbed to temptation and tried a typically Anglo-French explanation, namely, that "India entered the League on a different footing. Her relation with England was recognised. . ."

M. Pelt ought to read his "Covenant" if nothing else again.

* * * *

By the way, M. Pelt had made on an earlier occasion a striking statistical point about India's contribution to the League.

It might be comparatively large, but, said M. Pelt, it was utterly insignificant in proportion to the population.

We wish M. Pelt had gone further and given us statistical studies of the relation.

(1) Between the wealth and contribution of other countries and

(2) between the respective qualitative-cum-quantitative benefits derived by India and any other League country save poor betrayed China.

* * * *

Police sergeant.—"It is a case of larceny, isn't it, sir?"

Doctor.—"Er—not exactly, sergeant. You see, I told him to take something warm immediately, and as he went out he took my overcoat."

New York Liftmen & Porters To Down Tools

Fight For Better Working Conditions

Strike Threatens To Tie Up Entire City

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, March 2.

A threat to tie up the entire city is involved in the strike called to-day by the Union Building Service employees to support the demand for better working conditions.

It is claimed that the strike will affect 1,00,000 liftmen, porters and other employees in the service of 8,000 office building blocks, flats, hotels etc.

As a forerunner to the general walk-out, a sectional strike began yesterday, when flats, hotels and the extensive residential west-side district were left unattended causing chaos, inconvenience and some violence. Central heating in many buildings was suspended. the situation is made worse by the return of the bitter cold weather. Hospitals have not been unaffected and emergency liftmen are conveying the doctors to patients on high floors.—Reuter.

The Prize distribution ceremony of the Marine College and Seamen's Orphanage was held at Novha on Sunday. The photo shows a view of the gathering. H. H. the Aga Khan, Begum Aga Khan and Sir Mahomed Yusuf can be seen in the picture.

STRIKE SPREADS

Union President Orders Extension

NEW YORK, March 2.

The strike is spreading. Over 150,000 workers and 11,000 buildings have been affected by the latest order to Wall Street and other Districts.

The President of the Union of Building Service employees has ordered extension to the East side.—Reuter.

America's National Debt To Be Raised To 31,300 Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Treasury is asking the nation for a loan of 1800 million dollars, of which 1250 will be in cash of 559 notes maturing on April 15, for which new securities will be offered and cash will be raised by means of two issues, namely, 650 in 2¾ per cent, bonds for 1951 redeemable at the Government's option on March 3, 1948 and also 600 11 1/2 per cent notes maturing on March 3, 1941.

Four hundred and fifty millions of the cash will be used to repay the short term loans due on March 16, thus the amount of new borrowing, 800 millions, is designed to supplement the Treasury's cash reserves for relief and also for. Farm and the Veterans Bonus payments.

The net proceeds, combined with the heavy income-tax payments, are expected to give the Treasury a working cash balance in excess 2,000 millions. The national debt will be increased to 31,300 millions, which is largest in history.—Reuter.

MILLION STERLING TAXATION

To Finance Soil Conservation Programme

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 2.

President Roosevelt has signed the Soil Conservation Subsidy Bill.

The President stated that the bill represented an attempt to develop a long time programme for American agriculture. He did not regard the measure as a panacea or final plan, but rather as a basis to build and improve upon. The President asks the Congress this week for a million sterling taxes to finance the new programme.

ROSY PICTURE OF INDIAN FINANCE

Improvement Will Give Reforms Good Start

LONDON March 2.

"The Daily Telegraph" commenting on the presentation in Parliament to-day of the report of the Indian Delimitation committee, says "The report is issued at a favourable moment, for the Budget just presented at Delhi shows the financial recovery of India beyond all expectation the improvement is such. As may well give the reforms a start upon a sound basis of increasing revenues.

"Any fear that India would not be able to find money to start, the reforms is removed by the clear indication of returning prosperity."—Reuter.

ID PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Section 144 has been promulgated in the City of Delhi for one month from to-day as a precautionary measure against any disturbance during the Bakr-Id celebrations.—United Press.

LEIPZIG FAIR OPENS

Goebbels Appeals For Redistribution Of Raw Materials

LEIPZIG, March. 1.

A fervent appeal for the redistribution of the world's raw materials was made by Dr. Goebbels in a speech at the opening of the Trade Fair.

Dr. Goebbels said some were, at present, being literally suffocated by the unused wealth, while others perished in poverty. It was time the world realised the madness of its economic methods, which were everywhere causing anarchy to raise its head.

Dr. Goebbels added that the problem of the unequal distribution of raw materials would not necessarily be so great if the sane exchange of it was not impeded by capitalistic blindness, political spite and instability of the exchanges.

Dr. Goebbels later spoke to an Assembly of 1,500 German and foreign journalists.

Mr. C. R. C. Nixon, on behalf of the latter, thanked the Trade Fair administration for its hospitality, and referred to the depression which had hit all countries alike causing, India particularly to lose the valuable German markets for jute and tea. They hoped again to see a prosperous Germany.

Mr. Nixon reminded that India, with 350,000,000 population, was perhaps the world's greatest potential market for manufactured goods.—Reuter.

Port Vale Beats Hull

LONDON, March 2.

In the second division of the League, Port Vale beat Hull by four goals to nil.—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TALKS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

CAIRO: March 2.

The conclusion of the Treaty cementing the Anglo-Egyptian friendship is not only a political necessity for the two countries, but a moral necessity for humanity," declared Nahas Pasha in a felicitous speech opening the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations in the magnificent Zaafaran Palace.

Nahas Pasha added that this time they were determined to succeed.

Nahas Pasha declared that the crisis pervading the world emphasised the necessity for an agreement to link the two nations in all the eventualities for good or evil.

The conclusion of the Treaty will bear the promise of an era of peace and brotherhood between the nations of the East and the great Western Power, which was the cradle of democracy and liberty.

Sir Miles Lampson replying promised that Britain would not be found wanting in goodwill. She looked to an era of complete sovereignty of Egypt when Britain and Egypt would appear before the world as allies and equals.

Sir Miles Lampson referred to the past unfortunate failures and said the negotiators would in the first place discuss confidentially matters which gave the most difficulty in 1930 negotiations. If an agreement on those lines was assured they could go forward with greater confidence and undertake the formal negotiations for a treaty.—Reuter.

MULTI-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

(Continued From Page 1)

Bengal, there is to be no restriction on a member of scheduled castes from contesting an unreserved seat in a constituency where there is a reserved seat. In Bengal, however, no member of the scheduled castes, not elected at the primary election, is to be qualified to hold a seat in a constituency where there is a General seat reserved for the scheduled castes.

In Madras out of 30 seats allotted for the scheduled castes, 1 has been reserved for the constituency in the City of Madras and the remaining 29 to rural

In Bombay 2 to Bombay city and 13 to rural areas have been allotted.

In Bengal all the 30 seats have been assigned to rural areas. In the five constituencies of Khulna, Dinajpur Jalpaiguri-cum-Siliguri, Rangpur and Faridpur two seats are reserved for scheduled caste.

In U. P. 4 out of 20 seats reserved for the scheduled castes have been allotted to Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra and Allahabad Cities. The remaining 16 are allotted to rural areas where scheduled castes preponderate.

In the Punjab, Bihar, Assam and Orissa all seats are reserved in rural constituencies (there are no urban constituencies in Assam and Orissa).

In the Central Provinces the scheduled castes of Nagpur City have been allotted a seat.

SEATS FOR WOMEN.

As regards women, the Committee has recommended the formation of Special Constituencies in selected areas. Their constituencies are generally in urban areas, though in Madras, Bombay and U. P. few seats have also been allotted in rural areas.

'VARSITY CONSTITUENCIES.

The Committee also recommended enfranchisement in University Constituencies of Members of Senate or Court and all Registered Graduates of not less than seven years' standing.

Regarding landholders, Territorial Constituencies have been formed for filling seats for them in all provinces except in U. P. where of the 6 seats reserved for them 4 will be filled by the British Indian Association and two by the Agra Zamindars Association. For the purposes of election, membership will, in the United Provinces, be confined to persons paying Land Revenue of not less than Rs. 10,000 per annum.

COMMERCE SEATS.

The report has next dealt with Commerce Constituencies. The main basis of delimitation recommended is membership of an Association as more appropriate qualification. But in cases where membership of a single Chamber or of one or two more Chambers is the qualification for vote in a Commerce Constituency, then such members should in addition, in case of Incorporated Companies, possess a paid up capital of not less than one lakh of rupees and in the case of a firm or individuals have been in any one of the five incometax years immediately preceding the preparation of electoral roll, assessed to incometax on an income derived from trade, commerce or industry of not less than Rs. 10,000.

The following remedy is suggested to meet the frequent changes in the personnel of firms:—

A firm or a Hindu joint family concern or an Incorporated company or a Corporation included in the electoral roll of a Commerce Constituency, may nominate representatives not exceeding three, who shall be entered in the electoral roll of such constituency as such representatives, any of whom of obtaining direct election.

One chapter is devoted to Backward Areas and Tribes. The Committee has recommended that 4 out of the 5 seats allotted to Backward Areas and Tribes in Orissa are to be filled by nomination. The seats assigned in Bombay and Bihar and one seat in Orissa are to be filled by direct election from the Multi-Member General Constituencies with one seat reserved for Backward Tribes and 5 for Backward Areas.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

The Committee has accepted the proposals of local Governments in regard to Delimitation of Constituencies for Provincial Legislative Councils and the Federal Council of State.

The other recommendations are:

Existing Trade Union Law to be so amended as to invest Local Governments with the power of inspecting the registers of the trade unions and to make Government or professional audit of their accounts compulsory tribunals as suggested by the Royal Commission on Labour and supported by the Indian Franchise Committee to be constituted by the Governor "acting in his discretion." This tribunal is to make yearly review of the Labour Constituencies.

The Committee has recommended the qualifications of a trade for inclusion in electorate for Trade Union Constituencies:—

(1) Been in existence for two years and registered for one year before the date fixed for the preparation of the Electoral Roll.

(2) Membership during the year preceding the preparation of the roll not below 250.

(3) Complied with any rules under the Trade Union Act for inspection of books.

(4) Preceding conditions attested by the Tribunal of Electoral Registers for Trade Union Constituencies to be confined to the province in which the Trade Union is registered. Where election is to be indirect the electoral roll is to be prepared by the employer.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

(1) Has attained the age of 21 and is a British subject of prescribed Indian State.

(2) Has had a place of residence in the province for six months immediately preceding a date to be fixed by the Local Government,—seamen to be exempted from this residential qualification.

(3) In the case of a Trade Union Constituency and that on the date of the preparation of the Electoral Roll, he has been a member of the Union and in the case of an ordinary member has paid his subscription for the preceding twelve months. "Member" includes an honorary member or an official.

(4) In the case of a Special Labour Constituency that he has been in continuous employment in a factory or a mine, on a railway, a dockyard or harbour or in any other industrial establishment registered under the Indian Factories Act or the Indian Mines Act for a period of not less than 180 days in the twelve months, preceding the date of preparation of the Electoral Roll on a salary of not less than Rs. 10 and not more than Rs. 300 a month. This period it may be necessary to vary in accordance with the conditions prevailing in the different provinces.

In provinces in which there are no Trade Union Seats a member of a Registered Trade Union in the constituency are to be eligible for admission to the electoral roll of a Special Constituency.

(5) He is not employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity where a voter can vote in more than one Labour Constituency. Enrolment is to be on application, save in certain Trade Union Constituencies in Bombay and Bengal.

Election is to be direct in all Labour Constituencies and to be uniform throughout India.

A candidate shall have attained the age of 25 years, possess the qualifications prescribed in the V Schedule to the Government of India Act and is an 'elector' in the constituency or in any other Labour Constituency.

In provinces in which there are no Trade Union seats, honorary members or officials of registered Trade Unions, who satisfy the requirements regarding "electors" are also to be eligible to stand as candidates for the Special Labour seats.

Deposit at the elections of Trade Union candidates is Rs. 250, of manual workers Rs. 50. Supervisory and clerical staff are to be excluded from the electoral rolls for Special Labour Constituencies.

FEDERAL COMMERCE NON-PROVINCIAL SEAT

The electorate for the seat allotted to the Northern Indian Commerce bodies are the Northern India Chamber of Commerce, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in regard to provincial seats. Recommendations of local Governments have been accepted.

FEDERAL LABOUR

The seat assigned to Assam Labour in the Federal Assembly is to be filled by direct election from a Tea Garden Constituency, to be chosen in rotation by the Governor "in his discretion" from one of the Tea Garden Constituencies, For the Labour seats in the Assam Legislative Assembly, the Non-provincial seat is to be assigned to the National Trades Union Federation or such other organization of workers as may be selected by the Government of India for the nomination of the workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference under the provisions of Article 389(3) of the Treaty of Versailles.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS PROVINCES IN FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.

The seats are to be filled by direct election, one General and one Muhammadan seat in Delhi and one General seat in Ajmer-Merwara. The seat assigned to British Baluchistan is to be filled by nomination by the Governor-General.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF STATE.

Recommendations of the local Governments as to constituencies have been accepted. Single non-transferable vote is the method in the case of the Muhammadan Multi-Member Constituency in Madras. The seat assigned to British Baluchistan is to be filled by nomination by the Governor-General.

In regard to the conduct of elections the Committee have recommended.

(1) Simplification of procedure for nomination and scrutiny by the Returning Officer.

(2) The Returning Officer or the presiding officer to be given powers to correct obvious and minor mistakes in the electoral roll.

An Election Department is to be established for the revision of the electoral Roll at any time. The Election Manual Rules are to be made to avoid unnecessary for the challenging of voters.

CURRUPT PRACTICES

(1) Personation to be "congnizable offence."

2) The Rule regarding "hiring" is to be arrogated and the expenditure on this account is to be included in the return of the election expenses.

(3) There is to be no change in the existing law relating to "treating."

Tax The Rich For Benefit Of Poor

Aga Khan On Importance Of Economic Problem

BOMBAY: March 2.

A warning against the formation of parties on communal basis in the coming reformed Councils, and an advice that the forming of political groups should only be on principles and for raising the economic condition of the masses, were the features of the speech delivered by H. H. the Aga Khan speaking at a dinner party tonight at the Taj Mahal Hotel, given in his honour by Maulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, M.L.C.

It was a select gathering and covers were laid for thirty guests. Sir Rafiuddin proposing the toast of His Highness thanked him for readily responding to his invitation. He described the Aga Khan as a prince and pontiff, a statesman and sportsman. He referred to the various beneficent activities of the distinguished guest at the Round Table Conferences, at the League of Nations, and said, he could be truly called as the "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity."

He recalled several munificent public activities of the Aga Khan and paid a tribute that it was due to his personality, zeal and courage that the Muslim University came into existence. When the fund for the Benares Hindu University was started, His Highness was the first to contribute a handsome donation. His Highness was the guardian of the Hindus and Muslims. Sir Rafiuddin recalled that when the famous Muslim deputation, headed by the Aga Khan met Lord Minto, every member of the deputation when asked about his opinion regarding the partition of Bengal, supported it, the Aga Khan being the solitary person, who expressed his opinion against it. (His Highness the Aga Khan: "Why you then called me the watch-dog of the Hindus?")

He was sincere about the Hindus, the Muslims and India. He hoped the Muslims would take advantage of the presence of H. H. the Aga Khan and take his advice.

GUILTY OF SEPARATION OF SIND.

The Aga Khan replying to the toast claimed guilty for the separation of Sind, since it had reduced Bombay Presidency Muslim Bloc to a small unit. With the disappearance of the Official Bloc their responsibilities would become greater. The grouping of their parties should not be on communal considerations, as Hindus or Muslims. Their aim should be for the economic and cultural uplift of the depressed and backward masses, be they Muslims or Hindus. They should all be educated in the new commerce, the handicrafts, in industrial and medical professions. He wanted the rich to be taxed more for the benefit of the poor. He was not propounding a Socialistic theory, but they would have to impose heavy taxation on the rich for the education of the masses, for their social welfare, health and sanitation. The days when private charity could deal with these problems were over: As in England, America and other Western countries, the State must tackle them. A new era was beginning and he appealed to his fellow-Muslims that they should realise that they were backward and indifferent. Their position would improve to the extent of their utilizing the reformed Constitution for improving the educational and economic condition of their community and of other backward people. He wanted the Muslims to organize and work for the uplift of those who were backward and the Muslims certainly were very backward economically and educationally. —A.P.

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In Bombay Council

Why Special Favour In Education?

HOME MEMBER OFFERS CULTURE PLEA

Heated Discussion On Grants To European And Anglo-Indian Schools

The contrast in the expenditure by the Government in the matter of education for pupils of European and Anglo-Indian communities as against that on Indians was the subject matter of a discussion in the Legislative Council, on Monday at the time of voting on demands for grants.

Glaring Contrast

One member estimated on the floor of the House, that the money spent on a pupil for European and Anglo-Indian education, was five times more than the amount spent on a pupil for ordinary education.

Home Member Justifies

The Home Member justified the expenditure on the ground that there was difference of culture between the communities, and also referred to a grant of Rs. 6,000 for Apprentices Homes, where the pupils of the European and Anglo-Indian communities, would be trained after leaving school for any department of life.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, Agriculture and Industries moved for a grant of Rs. 96,000, towards donations to scientific societies, institutes and museums, when the Bombay Legislative Council met on Monday, with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, in the chair.

DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGH.

Discussion was raised by means of a cut motion to reduce the grant by Rs. 100, moved by Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) on the question of grant to the Prince of Wales Museum to the extent of Rs. 91,700. Rao Saheb Kulkarni observed that the amount was disproportionately high, considering the purpose served by the Museum, especially at present, when the Government could not spend more than Rs. 50,000 on vocational training. It was primarily the concern of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to contribute towards the maintenance of the Museum. Bombay, of all the provinces, topped the list in the matter of grants in this direction. The needs of the other departments were not less important, and they should be provided more money than already allotted. The Minister for Education could not restore the cuts in the grants for primary education, but he had come forward with this demand.

PRATER'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. S. H. Prater (Nominted) said that the Museum was not entirely the concern of the Municipality alone. The Museum was to commemorate the visit of His late Majesty and Her Majesty to India in 1905, when King George was the Prince of Wales. The Municipal Corporation was paying a statutory grant of Rs. 25,000 annually. Since 1922 there had been continuous deficits in the funds provided for the up-keep of the Museum. At present there were three buildings, consisting of the sections of art, architecture, natural history and industries. The Museum had considerably progressed and owing to congestion, the Trustees were compelled to provide another building. In 1927-28, therefore, the cut in grant was restored. According to Mr. Norton, an authority on Museums, the Prince of Wales' Museum was the outstanding Museum in this country. The chief distinction between the Museums in England and America and those in India, was the poor financial backing in India. In the West, the contribution towards the upkeep of the Museums was about 7 annas "per capita", while in India it was not more than 1/20th of an anna. The Museum in Bombay had reached a high standard of efficiency in all its departments and the amount was necessary for its progress.

The cut motion was lost and the demand was granted.

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, presented a demand for grant of Rs. 5,07,000, for Education (Reserved.)

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) moving for a cut of Rs. 1,000, wanted to know the number of pupils in the European and Anglo-Indian schools, on whom a sum of Rs. 1,05,840 was to be spent as against the sum of Rs. 3,10,720 towards Ordinary Grants-in-aid to Secondary schools, in the Reserved Department.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) supported the cut.

Dr. P. G. Solanki (Nominated) supported the cut and drew the attention of the House to the fact that the Government wanted to help those whom it wished to, in the present stringency, in contrast to the lack of similar help to the scheduled castes. Times out of number Colonel Gidney had stated that the Anglo-Indians were the "sons of the soil," and that the time of their special treatment had gone. In spite of this, the Anglo-Indians were clamouring for special favour.

Dr. B. G. Vad (Bombay University) felt that there had been an impression created that the amount allotted for this purpose, was more than the grant for colleges in the Transferred Department. He wished the Minister in charge of the Transferred Department, had shown as much concern for education as the Home Member had shown for the Reserved half.

Mr. S. H. Prater (Nominated) opposing the cut motion said that the computation of the grants was made on the ground that there were no Government schools for education of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians and that all education was to be carried on by private institution.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) thought that there should be no discrimination in schools and temples.

DISCARD SPECIALISATION.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) said that the time had come to control or discard any specialisation in this direction. He recalled the days when advanced Indian communities were opposed to the admission of pupils of Backward Castes, but times had changed since then. The Home Member was not in a position to give the number of children as asked for by him, but he considered that expenditure on European and Anglo-Indian education for a pupil was five times more than for an ordinary pupil. The pupils would benefit by coming together, if the special schools were discontinued.

HOME MEMBER'S PLEA.

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, replying to the debate justified the separate provision for European and Anglo-Indian education as there was difference in culture of the European and Indian communities. The European and Anglo-Indian education formed part of the educational system in the province and it was superfluous for him to add that the European and Anglo-Indian communities had been struggling to maintain a separate education for the children. Many Indian children too were admitted into these institutions and the European and Anglo-Indian schools had provided extra-educational facilities. Europeans and Anglo-Indians belonged to a great extent to the same class as the one from which the Indian pupils in these institutions had come.

PIONEERS OF EDUCATION.

Sir Robert took the opportunity to remind the House that Europeans were pioneers of education in the Province. He referred to the work in the past of the two European institutions in the city, when the Wilson College and the St. Xavier's College. He wanted to point out to Dr. P. G. Solanki (who was not in his seat at the time of the Home Member's reply) that in the matter of education of Backward Communities, the Europeans were still the pioneers. As for the grant of Rs. 6,000 for the Apprentices' Homes, these Homes were organised by the Y. M. C. A. for the benefits of the pupils as soon as they left the schools. They were trained to be fit for any department of life.

The demand was granted, Mr. Gokhale having withdrawn his amendment, as he wished to raise a debate on the subject, and as he had nothing against any particular community.

After a discussion on the demand of Rs. 1,50,64,000 for Education (Transferred), regarding the reduction in salaries, the amount was granted and the House adjourned till Tuesday (today.)

Three thousand Bars of Silver were brought to Bombay by the English mail boat which arrived on Thursday.

ADJOURNMENT CARRIED

Khandwa Lathi Charge Incident Echo In C. P. Council

NAGPUR: March 2.

The C. P. Legislative Council carried without division Mr. K.P. Pande's adjournment motion relating to the Khandwa incident.

The House then rose for the day. —A.P.

Three Identical Adjournment Motions

EARLIER.

In the C. P. Legislative Council to-day, the President Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi read three identical motions for the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance namely, "assault with lathis and battons on and arrest of 43 persons by the police at Khandwa including several respectable persons" at Khandwa on February 27.

The Home Member pointing out that the Government had no objection to the motion, the President fixed four in the afternoon for discussion provided in the meantime the Governor does not disallow the motion.—A. P.

STREET LIGHTING IN SUBURBS

Parle Municipality Considers Charges Excessive

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Mar. 2.

The attention of our city fathers is at present focussed on the street lighting contract with the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company which expires this year on the 30th of June.

The proposal of renewing the contract for a period of 7 years more has been under consideration for the last four months and the lighting committee brought suggestions and counter-suggestions from the company before the general board of Vile Parle Municipality more than four or five times during this period but a satisfactory solution of the problem is still not in sight. The Municipality contends that the rates of the previous contract are excessive and in view of the extraordinary income that the company at present derives by sale of energy to private consumers a drastic reduction in the terms is just and possible. Under the old terms the Municipality has been paying a sum of Rs. 21 per "A" Class and Rs. 32 per "B" class of poles per year plus charges for energy consumed at the rate of As. 3 per unit. The fixed charges paid per pole are as an compensation for the initial outlay of capital invested by the company and on this account every year the company gets a sum of Rs. 18,000 from the Municipality. The charges payable to the company on account of energy consumed during the year amount to Rs. 15.000. Thus the fixed charges exceed the actual consumption charges by Rs. 3,000.

ANOMALOUS POSITION.

This anomalous position was justified at the inception of the company when the old contract was signed, because then the private lines were few and the prospects of income from consumption of privately used energy was an unknown factor. Then the enterprise of the company needed an encouragement from a public body without which its very existence would have been doubtful. This contingency now does not exist as the industry his developed much beyond the expectation of the original promoters. It is legitimate for the original patrons to ask for a share in the extra profits by way of reduction in charges 5 years ago company reduced the charges for privately consumed energy from As. 6 per unit to as 5 per unit. But, even these charges require a revision and the public has been hoping for a day when these charges will be reduced to as 4 per unit. The Bombay electric consumers pay at As. 3 per unit while the suburbanites who are within a range of 10 or 12 miles pay almost double the charge of as. 5 per unit. This position is simply unfair and deserves to be considered. The position with the Municipality is still more so and it is natural for the Municipality to expect reasonable fresh terms.

OFFER TO COMPANY.

The Municipality contends that for 7 years it has paid a total sum of Rs. 1,40,000 as fixed recurring charges on these poles and now demands that these fixed charges fer pole should be altogether eliminated in the fresh agreement. It further offers the company a flat consumption rate of As. 4 per unit plus an extra subsidy at pies 6 per unit on account of interest on capital sunk by the company. The company is still harping upon the terms of the old contract and states that it cannot agree to do away with the fixed charges per pole. However, it is prepared to reduce the fixed charge to Rs. 21 per pole with an energy charge of As. 2 per unit. It is being pointed out by the Municipality that Ahmedabad and Ratnagiri Municipalities whose consumption figures correspond with that of Andheri—Vile Parle Municipality pay comparably much lower rates than those proposed by the company. The Municipality firmly believes that the concession is quite inadequate and if the terms offered by the Municipality are not agreed to by the company it is proposed to run the service departmentally or substitute electric lights by petromax lamps. If this course is adopted by the Municipality with the confidence of the public the position of the Suburban Electric Company will be really precarious.

NO RELIEF FOR PEASANTS

Madras Council Attack On "Monstrous" New Taxation Proposals

MADRAS, March 2.

General discussion in the Legislative Council on the Madras Budget concluded this evening after three days' dull proceedings. Nearly 50 members participated in the debate.

Criticisms mainly centred round three heads: (1) Inadequacy of relief to peasants through land revenue and remissions; (2) The "monstrous" new taxation proposal; (3) Inadequacy of education grant and no provision for more money for rural indebtedness relief.

General trend of the debate was that no useful purpose would be served by criticising the budget, especially when the next budget was expected to be introduced by a responsible Minister under the Provincial Autonomy.

The House adjourned to meet on March 11, to vote on the demands.—United Press.

Jamnadas Dwarkadas Sees Mysore Maharajah

BANGALORE: March 2.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay who had recently come to an agreement with the Government of Mysore to open an emporium in Bombay for Mysore goods and products was received in audience by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, on February 29.—A.P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Retreat Or Advance— In Russia

To The Editor of TheChronicle.

Sir—With regard to the reported move of the Soviet Republics to alter the constitution so as to enable all parties and classes within the state to be represented in the Central Executive Committee, I find the following comment in "Frankly Speaking" in Tuesday's "Chronicle:" Considered dispassionately and in the context of actual circumstances in Russia, it is not an advance as if "Proletarian Dictatorship" having achieved its historic purpose was yielding place to a truly classless Socialist regime. It is a retreat, a compromise, at the best between Dictatorship and Democracy" and we are not sure that the project should not be welcomed.

I confess I do not understand, I have never heard it argued that the Bolsheviks regarded a permament dictatorship of one class of citizens to the exclusion of all others as the Central feature of their doctrine. It is obvious that for such a dictatorship to be permanent it would have to be a very inefficient one; it must not only dictate but must allow other classes permanently to survive. I thought the argument ran thus: Our ultimate aim is a classless society based upon a common ownership of the means of production; this is not possible within the orbit of existing political democracies which are not really democracies at all but only a political society based on capitalism for its economics, and governed by a ruling bourgeois class; it is not possible to convert these democracies into classless societies by a majority vote because the powers behind the Parliaments will exhaust all their weapons economic and military before they permit socialist experiments; therefore as a means we must resort to the proletarian dictatorship.

There is no doubt the Soviets have achieved remarkable results through this dictatorship. Their main economic programme has been put on an unshakeable basis. But it has been a pertinent criticism of their regime that all this has been a sectarian effort and the true humanist is entitled to point out that though things may go well under the hitherto wise leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the sectional dictatorship must decay in time to a bourgeois class of highly paid technical workers. Any Soviet attempt to obtain the co-operation of all classes in its executive must be welcomed not as a retreat but rather as a delayed fulfilment of a promise of the end in view. It must mean freedom of meeting, thought and speech. When one remembers the ring of enemy states and the decades it took the French Revolution to culminate into the French Republic the delay is not so long either. I marvel at the courage of these Soviet rulers to undertake such a vital change when only last month their Prelitary alliance between Japan, mier read out the report of a mi- Germany and Poland.

Let there be no mistake about retreat or compromise—the Central economic postulate holds. Laski wrote so early as Nov. 20, 1935 in the "Nation."

"The Labour answer is that Russia now shares their view and Russia internally is coming more and more to realize the value of democracy. Put boldly like this the view here urged is unrealistic. In the matter of democracy Russia, having set the common ownership of the means of production as the postulate of its society, has reached a stage of economic development when it is prepared to experiment with a political democracy set in the framework of that postulate. But it is not willing to risk any institutional change which challenges it. And its statesmen would deny, in my view rightly, that in matters of fundamental social constitution bourgeois democracy is in any meaningful sense democracy at all."—Yours etc.

RAMAN K. DESAI

"Our Railways"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to congratulate you heartily on your eminently sane and readable leader on "Our Railways" published in the issue of 20th inst.

The 'State Railways" are showing a huge deficit again this year. As a matter of fact the loss is now a "hardy annual". Instead of probing deep in the real causes, the Treasury Bench has invited comparisons with other countries and blamed the general depression. The system of costing and accounting varies widely and it is doubtful if any reasonable comparison can be made. But why is no mention being made of the fillip given to National Industries by Railway in other countries, even at the loss of a dividend? Have our Railways even dreamt of doing this?

What about comforts and amenities of travel? For an actual and profitable study the following paths of studying the working of our Railways should be explored.

(1) Extravagant and top-heavy administration. The senior posts are duplicated within last fifteen years on political and communal considerations.

(2) Maintenance of inflated rate of salaries and allowances of boon-period of 1920. No tinkering is useful but permanent scaling down of fat salaries is required and reduction in "Supervising Staff."

(3) Purchase of non-Indian materials and spare parts. If no Indian materials are available cheapest world markets must be explored irrespective of political consideration, and manufacture of locomotives in India.

(4) Overhauling of "freight tariff" so as to encourage "home industry". For instance to help the coal industry German State Railways carry coal freight at a very low rate.

(5) Leakage through passengers travelling without tickets and underweighing of consignment by staff. Additional facilities for third class booking.

(6) Raising of the status of lower paid staff, to increase efficiency and prevent dissatisfaction and illegal gratification.

(7) Nursing "traffic" by providing convenient and numerous services and forming "travel habits" and issue of cheap return tickets excursion, etc.

(8) Last but not the least, increase in comforts of third class pasengers—the back bone of Railway income—by providing more room water and cleaner bathrooms and privies. At present any one who can avoid, does not travel.

These are a more few suggestions, for avenues awaiting exploration.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. DIKSHIT, B.A., B.Sc., Engineer (London).

Mehsana.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Protects YOU IN SO MANY WAYS

COLDS · COUGHS · SORE THROAT · PRICKLY HEAT · INSECT BITES

B-88

● Dangerous germs, carrying disease and infection, are ever present in the air. Listerine, the safe antiseptic, kills these germs. Used as a gargle, it helps you avoid coughs, colds, sore throat. Applied to cuts, burns or bruises it insures perfect cleanliness; prevents infection. Ideal for the relief of prickly heat and insect bites too.

You will find Listerine useful in many ways. Keep a bottle in your home at all times—use it regularly.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

12 YEARS' TERRIBLE PAIN WITH GASTRITIS.

What must a man think who, after 12 years of terrible gastric pain and after trying everything else, takes a small bottle as a "trial," only to find it cures him completely! Just read this quite unsolicited letter from Mr. G. W.—

"During the past twelve years I have suffered very badly from Gastritis, sometimes having to nearly starve myself for as much as a month at a time, only to start suffering again as soon as I started work. After trying nearly all the remedies sold, someone advised a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, small size, as a trial. I feel it my duty to let you know that it was not only a trial but a cure. I can eat more for one meal now than I could eat in any week during the past twelve years and do a hard day's work as well. I shall never fail to recommend Maclean Brand Stomach Powder to anyone who suffers with gastric trouble, as I know what a terrible pain it is."

Get a bottle to-day, but do not risk buying an inferior substitute to save a few annas. Be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

Boys who took part in the Feeding Test held at the Anjuman-I-Islam High School, Hornby Road Bombay, for a period of 30 days, from 6th January, 1936: The boys were fed daily on Quaker Oats porridge at 12-30 p.m. and a drink made from Quaker Oats at 4-30 p.m. They were weighed at the commencement and finish of the Test and the second weighment showed a total gain of 122 lbs. or on an average 3 lbs. 13 oz. per boy. The boys themselves said they felt physically fit with a better inclination for study and games. The Feeding Test was conducted in the presence of the school doctor and the certificate of weighment is endorsed by the school authorities.

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Monday.

A revisional application filed by Pirosha N. Anklesaria on the order passed by a lower court in discharging the accused in the case without framing any charge for abortion, was refused admission, yesterday by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin in the Bombay High Court.

A verdict of "suicide from opium poisoning" was recorded by the Coroners Jury, at the Inquest held to-day on a young Mahomedan, aged 23, a medical student who was yesterday removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition, expiring subsequently.

A police search of the person of the deceased revealed a letter in which he stated that he was tired of life.

A hamal who had disappeared from Bombay with silk piecegoods, worth about Rs. 700, was traced to Bijnor and was arrested at the instance of the Bombay Police.

The accused, Allabux Chawa, was brought to Bombay and placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day and remanded in custody for 14 days.

Early this morning, Makbul Sk Amin aged 30 was stated to have been standing on the rear pin of a cycle ridden by Rama Pandoo, when a lorry No. Bom. 102 driven by Bandoo Usman came from behind.

The lorry was conveying cotton bales and one of the bales fell off, striking the two cyclists.

Amin fell off the cycle, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he expired subsequently.

A gruesome find was made yesterday at 7 p.m., when the dead body of a boy aged 18 was found lying between the up-local line and down through line, between Dadar and Matunga stations.

The body which remains unidentified has been removed to the Morgue, and the inquest will be held to-morrow.

The inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on the body of Savitribai Subhan aged 5, who expired on Saturday last at the B. J. Hospital as a result of burns sustained on the 10th instant.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

The tragic discovery of the dead body of an unknown girl about 22 years of age, floating in the sea at Sassoon Docks, was made yesterday at 11 a.m. by Hari Mahadu, a Police Havaldar.

A verdict of death due to asphyxiation either accidental or suicidal, was recorded by the Coroner's Jury

The following nine persons were placed to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, charged under Sections: 457, 380, and 114 I. P. C. Mohomed Ibrahim Hussain, Abdulla Abdul Rahman, Hussein Lal Sahib, Din Mohomed Abdulla, Sadu Bairu, Beonsi Badloo, Mohomed Shafi Mohomed Sayad, Guffur Khudabux and Rafiulla Amirulla.

It was alleged that several Housebreakings have been taking place in the vicinity of Victoria Gardens, and for some time, the movements of the above accused persons have been watched.

Their "modus operandi" it was alleged, was to sleep on footpaths near buildings, and when they think that the road is clear, to enter the buildings. If detected, the usual excuse put forward was that they went to the lavatory.

His Worship ordered them to be remanded into Police custody till the 12th instant.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN CITY HOTEL

South Indian Couple Die After Taking Opium

BOMBAY, Monday.

A tragic case of a "double death" was reported by the Palton Road Police on Friday last. The victims who were discovered at the "Welcome Hindu Hotel," had apparently died from opium poisoning.

The deceased persons are stated to have been South Indians, the man's name being given as Munakshi Sundaram while the woman was apparently his wife.

At a preliminary hearing before the City Coroner to-day, Mr. H. S. Laxminarayan, the Manager of the "Welcome Hindu Hotel," gave evidence to the effect that he knew the two deceased persons who had been residing at room No. 15 of the Hotel.

Witness stated further, that the man had arrived in July 1935, and the woman joined him in November 1935.

On the night of the 28th of February last, the deceased told witness that he would not be having his meal that night, and requested him to send up to his room, two cups of milk.

The milk was duly sent up to the deceased's room. The next morning a servant informed witness that although he had been knocking at the door of the deceased's room for some time, there was no response.

Tragic Spectacle.

After waiting a little longer, witness made a report to the police who on their arrival removed the bolt, through the ventilator over the door.

When they entered, a tragic spectacle met their gaze. The man and woman were found to be lying dead in their respective beds, and there were small cups lying on the floor, near the beds.

Police Sergeant Hampton stated that when he entered the room, he found the man and woman lying on the cots with a cup containing some greenish substance lying at the foot of each bed.

Pieces of opium weighing about one tola, and half a bottle of chloroform were also discovered.

A letter was lying near the man's head.

The letter was of considerable length, but comprised the information that the deceased had become tired of life for some time past. He moreover expressed his regret in the letter, for killing the woman, but added that he was also taking his own life.

Pending the report of the chemical Analyser, hearing was adjourned till the 12th instant.

Nobody yet has appeared to claim the bodies which up to this morning were still lying in the Morgue.

Annual Rally Of The Municipal Scouts

The annual rally of the Municipal Scouts was held in the Gilder Tank Road, Grant Road on Sunday evening before a large audience, Sir C. V. Mehta, presiding.

The rally was an impressive display by Scouts and Cubs of a tender age, included various Indian games of skill. A special feature of the show was the practical demonstration of the traffic game and schoolboy patrol directed by Mr. A. S. Trollip, of the Bombay Safety First Association. Dr. Cursetji, Chairman of the Schools Committee, spoke about the progress of the movement in the Municipal schools and referred to the humanitarian work that was being done by the Scouts at the Social Welfare centre at Taikalwadi and the intention of opening two more welfare centres at Annesley Road and Umerkhadi.

The traffic game display shown by the Antonio De Silva High School, Dadar, was much appreciated and showed the utility of imparting instruction in Safety First principles.

Sir Chunilal Mehta observed: "I dare say there is no other activity of the Schools Committee which will give such fruitful results as scouting. Any expenditure incurred on this item of Municipal Education is not a loss but will be returned to the city a hundred fold." He thanked Professor V. G. Rao and Mr. M. C. Setalvad for their valuable services rendered to the cause of the movement. He very much appreciated the welfare centre work and the idea of introducing the Safety First principles in the school programme. Professor V. G. Rao in proposing vote of thanks to the Provincial Commissioner expressed the desirability of introducing "Safety First" tests for a first class scout. Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the vote of thanks. Prizes and trophies were awarded to the winners in the sports held recently by the Municipal Scout Association.

The mirror tells but half the story-
The function of a good tooth Paste is not only to cleanse the teeth but to destroy at the same time the evil germs. Boro-thymolin keeps teeth sparkling white and treats the gums too—Serving as an excellent safeguard against Pyorrhoea.
ALEMBIC BORO-THYMOLIN ANTISEPTIC
TOOTH PASTE
Sold Everywhere.
FREE GIFT
Packed in Airtight Tin Tubes.

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FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, ACCIDENT and WAR RISK Covering at SPECIAL RATES

Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(continued from page 6)

she seems to have recovered a good deal of lost ground. She is, however, as far yet as at the commencement of hostilities from her object,—the complete conquest of Ethiopia; and though the full force of Sanctions is not yet applied,—though "Oil" embargo might never materialise, we doubt if this venture would end in an unqualified triumph for Italy.

Negotiations for a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute are to be soon started; and the parties appointed to negotiate on either side are, judging from their past record, such as to promise a satisfactory solution,—if unseen forces do not complicate or frustrate the negotiators.

The debate on Foreign Affairs in Britain was productive of only one noteworthy trend,—increase in armaments. The new estimates for all the fighting services would mean a substantial increase in outlay: and all parties in Parliament seem to be agreed that such a trend is inevitable, however regrettable it might appear in some eyes The leakage of the Maffey document has been minimised as to its consequences; but the summary of its contents suffices to indicate that Britain's stand in favour of Abyssinia is by no means so disinterested as warm admirers of that country would have us believe.

Dr. Ziauddin Leaves For Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Mar. 2.

Dr. Ziauddin Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University left for Delhi yesterday morning.

Sir Akbar Hydari returned to Hyderabad yesterday evening from Bombay.

Ex-Khalif Leaves For Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Mar. 2.

The ex-Khalif, Abdul Majid of Turkey left for Bombay yesterday evening "en route" to Nice after a long stay at Hyderabad. He was seen off at the station by the Nizam.

Prince Moazam Jaha with consort accompanied the Sulthana to Bombay whence he proceeds to Delhi.

The Manager "East and West," "Sri Gita" Office, Hyderabad-Sind, writes:—The first number of the new English monthly journal named "East and West", to be edited by T. L. Vaswani, will be published in Easter from the Sri Gita Office, Hyderabad (Sind.)

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Man's Work no match for Nature's

EXPERIENCE is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.
Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.
Proprietors: Ansar, Harford & Co., Ltd., 182 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1

A DECENTLY DRESSED MAN

Always Possesses

SUPERIORITY COMPLEX and carries CONVICTION in everything

JIMMY & Co.,
TAILORS
Empress Mahal
TRAM TERMINUS
DADAR,

WILL

DRESS YOU WELL.

Sole Distributors:
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Improved Situation In Textile Industry

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

Wheat And Jute Weak But Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Mar. 2.

On Monday crossrates ruled steady

N. Y. COTTON QUIET BUT STEADY

New York cotton kept quiet but steady. The improved situation in the textile industry was a sustaining factor.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT PRICES DECLINE.

Wheat prices declined on liquidation. Linseed ruled easy. Jute was weak. Rubber was steady.

SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange displayed fairly good activity on improved enquiry. Giltedged securities were also in fair requesti.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 2.

Previous closing	10.45
To-day's opening	10.45
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	10.42
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

Previous closing	5.58
To-day's opening	5.60
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	5.62
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 187-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 2.

Cotton kept quiet but steady with the absence of any fresh developments in connection with the Farm Bill restraining activity. Meanwhile improved situation in the textile industry is a sustaining factor with offers readily taken by trade which also absorbs hedging by pool and hedge selling.

July to-day opened at 10.45 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was moderately active with offerings well absorbed by trade buying influenced by steadier Liverpool cables but speculation on whole was restricted by uncertainties in Washington with delay in the final passage of the Farm Bill causing some anxiety. However the general undertone continued steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.42 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.17/11.17) 11.19/11.19
May (10.77/10.77) 10.76/10.78
July (10.41/10.41) 10.45/10.44

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (5.76) 5.73
American May (5.69) 5.67
Egyptian March (8.38) 8.39
Egyptian May (8.39) 8.36

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved around Rs. 188 at night with New York futures about unchanged.

MODERATE BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

Government Securities Firm

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

In jutes business was on a moderate scale. In coals the trading was limited. In teas only a few isolated deals took place at about quotation rates. Government securities were firm with good enquiry. Miscellaneous were featureless. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 98/14, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/8, four per cent loan 1960/70 113/8, five per cent loan 1945/55 120 small lot, five per cent loan 1940/43 112, five per cent loan 1939/44 109/8, five per cent U P Bonds 1944 115/2.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1550 small lot, Imperial Conty 384, Karnani Industrial 3/8 small odd lot, Reserve Bank 129/8.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat Light 52, Hoshiarpur Doab 94.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpur 28/12 small lots, equitable 33/14, New Beerbhoom 11.

Jutes:—Auckland 184, Bally 183, Barnagore 131 small lot, Champdany 162, Fort William 271/8 small lots, Howrah 49/4, India 300, National 21/12, Presidency 4/2 ex div.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone ordy 18/4, Bengal telephone pref 14/12 small lot, Rawalpindi elec. old 23, U. P. elec. 171/8, Indian Galvanizing 7/14, B. I. Corporation ordy 3/10, Midnapore Zemindary 63, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 13/6.

Sugar:—Raza 15, Murree Brewery 214/8.

Teas:—Pashok 13/12, Tengpani 14/8.

Debenture:—Five and a half per cent 1915/30/40, Dalhousie property 100/8.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 2.

Previous closing	4.99 1/4
To-day's opening	4.99 3/8
To-day's closing	4.99 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 2.

Previous closing	4.99 3/16
To-day's opening	4.99 1/4
To-day's closing	4.99 11/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 2.

Previous closing	74.69
To-day's opening	74.71
To-day's closing	74.69
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 2.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 1/4 and then slightly advanced to 4.99 5/16 subsequently further rising to 4.99 7/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.99 7/16

Franc opened at 74.71 and then rose to 74.72 with a steadier tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 74.69.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 2.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/4d.	19 1/2d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 3/8d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 2.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-2) £7-1-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 2.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 2. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63 7/8) 5.63 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.75) 37.72
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.18) 62.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-1 29/32) 1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/5, 49/3 and 48/15. Trading was somewhat more active on fairly good local buying with some upcountry demand but on lower London cables prices receded on scattered selling and liquidation. Prices closed steady at Rs. 48/7, 48/5 and 48/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/13/3 and 34/12/9. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important movements in foreign exchange while fluctuations were very small and unimportant. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/13/3 and 34/12/9.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,539
Linseed	12,008
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	3,146
Gingelly seed	1,225
Groundnuts	7,106
Castorseed	2,134
Rice	8,276
Myrabollams	1,844
Cottonseed	1,579
Mowraseed	36
Gram	1,267
Joowar	155
Barley	257
Bajree	449
	Tons.
Coal	1,528

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet March 70 1/8 May 71 3/4 prices eased on heavier outside shipments and local selling influenced by lower foreign cables

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 2.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 1.00. Prices showed easier tendency on the lack of support and outside enquiry influenced by discouraging foreign advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 2.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£212 1/2 buyers £212 3/4 sellers. Easy) £209 buyers £211 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£16 3/8 buyers £16 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £16 3/16 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 3/4 to £40 1/4) £39 3/4 to £40 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 2.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Lack of support. China sold. Market quiet".

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 1/4) 2-6 1/4

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 1/4 paid and sellers) £18 7/16 sellers
Dunlop March (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning March (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 3/8 paid and buyers) 7 3/8 sellers.
October December (7 7/16 paid and value) 7 9/16 paid and buyer.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Mar. 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 3 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 3 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat September	4 6 3
Linseed May	7 3 6
Linseed September	7 7 0

ADHERE TO ISLAMIC DOCTRINES

Ibn Saud's Banquet To 600 Pilgrims

Mr. Ismail Ghaznawi wires from Mecca as follows:—

His Imperial Majesty King Ibn Saud honoured 600 prominent pilgrims at a banquet last night in the Royal Palace. The gathering represented various nationalities throughout the globe.

Diplomatic Ministers of Islamic Powers and his Majesty's Government members were also present.

The King's after-dinner speech was impressive and full of Islamic sentiments. Dressed in Arabian gentleman's robes, seated on the ordinary chair, His Majesty explained in the light of the Holy Quoran the blessings of unity urging strict adherence to the Islamic doctrines, based on the Quoranic principles and fear of Allah.

International union, world-wide brotherhood, pan-Islamic harmony and realisation of other's troubles were, he said, some of the objects of the holy pilgrimage.

Mr. Ghaznawi translated the Royal Address into Hindustani amidst applause and "Long Live the Sultan"

Egyptian, Tripoli, Tunis, Jardenion, Algerian, Syrian and Azher university leaders in short speeches admired the excellent administration and safety of the property and life in the Holy lands under the present regime which, they said, was really a blessing from the Almighty.

Poems were recited and the meeting concluded with prayers.—A.P.

Cheerful Tone In Stock Exchange

HOMERAILS FIRM ON IMPROVED OUTLOOK

Well Spread Advance In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

London, Mar. 2.

The improvement in the international situation imparted a cheerful tone in the Stock Exchange.

Giltedged securities were well supported. Homerails were very firm on improved outlook.

Jute inclined to harden on news that the Indian Government rejected Calcutta millowners request for legislative control over jute goods production After irregularity Wall Street displayed wellspread advance.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, February 20, £99 1/8
Friday, February 21, £99
Monday, February 24 £99
Tuesday, February 25, £99
Wednesday, February 26, £99
Thursday, February 27, £98 7/8
Friday, February 28, £98 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 2.

General business was good. Giltedgeds were firm on renewed buying. Foreign bonds were firmer. Industrials in general were steady to firm. Railways were firm and fairly active.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/8) £85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-0) 21-9
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Hydro Electric (£8 3/8) £8 1/8
Musical Industries (27-6) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (43-6) 43-6
Imperial Chemical (40-0) 40-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (121-0) 121-0
Realisation 1930 (£91 1/4) £91
Dunlop Rubber (39-6) 39-6
University Ordinary (33-6) 33-6
Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6
Cables Wires (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
British American Tobacco (128-7 1/2) 124-4 1/2 Ex Div.
Camera A (£9 1/8) £9 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-9
P and O S N Company Defd (20-0) 20-0
Distillers (101-3) 101-3
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (13-0) 13-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-9) 53-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (26-0) 26-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (52) 52
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 2. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £99
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £110
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£111 3/4) £111 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107) £106 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-6) 23-0
Donara Tea (45-3) 45-3
Empire of India Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-0) 28-6
Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-10 1/2) 32-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-10 1/2) 61-3
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£20 5/8) £19 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (65-0) 65-6
Crown Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/2) £13 5/8
Goddar New (£10 1/4) £10 3/8
Moddar New (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (92-6) 93-1 1/2
Burma Oil (93-9) 94-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (13-3) 13-3
Shell Transport (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 1/4) £33 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47) £49 1/2
L M Ford (£20 1/2) £21 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£22) £23 7/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £135 3/4
London Board G Stock (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 2.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 58 1/2) dol 58 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/4) dol 34 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 62 3/4) dol 63 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 129 1/4) dol 129 1/2

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN AKOLA DISTRICT

(Continued From Page 6)

the attachments of moveables alone have gone up to several hundreds in the whole of the Akola district. Every day one hears the cry of attachments of Jwar, Kadabi, carts, bullocks, utensils and other things which are exempt from attachment under the Berar Land Revenue Code. The Deputy Commissioner, Akola was approached by me and I told him that, when people were awaiting some orders of suspension or remission, they were rewarded by warrants of attachments. He told me that his subordinates have been ordered not to issue warrants of attachments but the grim fact is that they are issuing warrants by hundreds every day. The Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have issued warrants by hundreds in order to recover land revenue. Would His Excellency advise the Revenue Member to pass orders of whatever relief the Government intends to give immediately and communicate the relief granted by giving it as much publicity as possible? I also appeal to the Local Government to start famine relief works immediately. There is scarcity of fodder also and the forests should be thrown open to the cultivators for cutting grass and for grazing cattle. Arrangement should also be made for importing grass and Kadabi in Berar from outside.

JUTE OUTPUT CONTROL

India Govt. Turns Down Bengal Proposal For Legislation

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The Government of India's letter to the Bengal Government relating to the control of jute output is published.

It conveys the decision that no legislative action would be undertaken and gives elaborate reasons for it. The letter concludes with observations on rationalisation and working of shifts. It suggests the present instability is "traceable mainly to the fact that industry is attempting to secure substantial profits while working on a system which involves unnecessarily high costs. In consequence others who are prepared to work their machinery more fully find that inspite of the excessive number of mills in existence the installation of new mills or machinery is an attractive proposition."

The proper remedy for the existing situation "is not legislation which deprive some of their rights to make the best use of the machinery they possess and others of their right to seek an outlet for their capital but the creation of such market and manufacturing conditions as will discourage unnecessary additions to the present productive capacity."

The Government of India believe the extension of the shifts systems offers best means of combining short hours work for the operatives, with the lowering of overhead costs.—A. P.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY TO PAUPER'S RESCUE

Nariman's Appeal To Senior Members Of Bar To Serve As Watchdogs Of Civic Rights

A universal appeal to help the "pauper" whose property did not exceed Rs. 300, was made by the speaker in the Convocation Hall on Monday at a meeting held under the auspices of the Legal Aid Society.

The Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, presided.

Mr. K. F. Nariman made a bitter attack on the senior members of the Bar for mainting a narrow outlook and exposed the Government policy in asking the "agitators" who sought to bring into existence an arbitration body for settling matters of litigation instead of involving people into litigation with its expensive nature and protracted procedure, to stop such a move.

ORIGIN OF SOCIETY

Mr. H. A. H. Payne (President of the Society) said in the course of his speech.

The object for which we have invited you to this meeting are to solicit your sympathy and support for the Legal Aid Society by explaining to you what it is, what are its aim and objects, the means by which it seeks to achieve those aims and objects and what has been already done, in the hope that we may be able to commend your sympathy and support for this what we claim to be a most useful and deserving institution.

Under the Rules of the High Court the definition of a pauper is a person who does not possess property exceeding Rs. 300 exclusive of the property in suit while in the Small Causes Court the Judge has only a discretion to admit a suit free of payment of Court fees to such persons as he considers unable to pay the Court fees. In the High Court a prson admitted as a pauper is allotted both Solicitors and Counsel but in the Small Causes Court he has to conduct his own case and cannot even get anything to pay any Pleader he can obtain the services of. In Criminal cases there is no exemption from payment of the fees and no provision for professional assistance except in murder trials when the Accused is allotted a Counsel by the Court

It was to aid as far as possible these classes of persons and enable them to obtain justice that the Legal Aid Society was originally formed and its aim and object thorughout its existence has been to let its desire to render legal aid to such persons be as widely known as possible and to render such aid to as many as possible as they find to be entitled to it.

We petitioned the Judges to alter the Rules of Court so that where costs are awarded to a successful litigant in cases conducted by the members of the Legal Aid Society the successful litigant should be allowed the ordinary taxed costs to be paid to the Legal Aid Society.

But the judges were of opinion that they could not alter the rule without legislation but yet the matter was under consideration, after the refusal of the Government of India to promote legislation in the matter, whether the rules and orders under the Civil Procedure Code could not be amended by the insertion of such a rule with the consent of the Government of Bombay.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

He then appealed for more funds from the public and more sympathy and patronage from the members of the Bar.

LAYMEN'S FEARS

Mr. B. G. Kher, in the course of his speech said.

The reasons for our slow progress are two-fold. (1) First: There is considerable misapprehension in the minds not only of laymen but also of lawyers as to the meaning of Legal Aid, the kind of suffering a Legal Aid Society seeks to relieve and its propper functions. Very often, when I requested members of the Bar in some District to start a Legal Aid Society in their town, the reply mede was "Oh! but we do not charge the same fees to all clients and when we have a client who is too poor to pay our fees, we do not always refuse him: we do his work without charging any fees—there is no need for a Legal Aid Society in our District."

MEANING OF LEGAL AID.

"Legal aid means legal assistance competently furnished with or without a moderate charge to all deserving clients unable to pay the usual fees of private lawyers therefor, and thus likely to fail to secure justice, either by arbitration, conciliation or action or proceedings in whatever form, civil or criminal, wherever practicable, whether the proceedings be on behalf of or against the person seeking aid; also to give advice or assistance where a right is to be secured or defined, though no litigation be necessary."

The speaker also quoted a number of cases in which, but for the efforts of the Legal Aid Society, many poor persons in distress would have suffered miserably and laid stress on the special obligation the lawyers to the poorer classes.

SENIOR MEMBERS' NARROW OUTLOOK.

Mr. K. F. Nariman referring to the narrow outlook displayed by the senior members of the Bar who looked after their own interests, without caring for the poorer classes, in matters of justice, said that it was time that they changed such an outlook, in view of their privileged position of being mentally-equipped and therefore better equipped than members of any other profession.

He appealed to the senior members of the Bar and members of the Society to change their outlook and try to serve as the watchdogs of the popular or civic rights of the people.

Mr. Nariman referred to the agitation that was afoot some time back to refer matters of litigation to arbitration. instead of involving thousands of people into costly tangles which, as experience showed involved protracted procedure .He dwelt on the usefulness of a body like the "Panchayat" which might easily bring to arbitration matters which involved complications and huge expenditure.

But the Government somehow or other, he observed, scented some mischief and danger in the movement as they might have been under the misapprehension that a section of the people were introducing some parallel government and at once requested them, to stop the move.

He then narrated some of his experiences in the course of his sanitary rounds in the Bombay Harijan quarters and the rescue work he had personally rendered in the case of Harijan orphans.

Mr. Nariman concluded by appealing to the Junior members of the Bar to give their assistance in that noble work, although the Government and the Municipality had failed to do and appealed to the Society that it should be their function to defend such people.

The Hon. Sir John Beaumont, although admitted that litigation was expensive, did not believe that arbitration would mitigate expenses, bringing into play as much justice as was desirable.

But yet he would advise the Society to see that a poor man had a good case. He appealed to those young men who had not much time to occupy their time to become members of the Society, "not merely as matter of charity but as a matter of prudence."

Mr. Natarajan in moving a vote of thanks to the chair referred to the vagueness of law with regard to journalists and was not quite sure whether the Society could help them in legal matters pertaining to their profession.

HINDU 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

742 Graduates Including 23 Ladies Receive Degrees

BENARES, March 2.

The eighteenth Convocation of the Hindu University was held this afternoon when degrees were conferred upon graduates. The Maharaja of Benares, Pro-Chancellor of the University presided.

Several Government officials, non-officials and distinguished citizens were present. About 742 graduates received degrees including 23 lady graduates, after which prizes and medals were awarded.

Pandit Malaviya, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University delivered a masterly address on "Atmavidya" as India's message to the world. He spoke of the "marvels" of science which, instead of helping mankind to attain happiness, brought more difficulties to society, being utilised for diabolical destruction of the human race. The West was seathing with discontent for want of spiritual education.

The Pandit exhorted the young students to cultivate truthfulness, Brahmacharya patriotism and self-sacrifice. Study of religion was very important. Salvation lay in the realization of the existence of the Great Almighty. He appealed to the students to try to promote peace and harmony among fellow beings, wherever they might go and whatever they might do.—United Press.

New York Market Feeling Dubious About Proposed Crop Control Plans

Uncertainty With Regard To Government Controlled Stocks Also A Great Handicap

CONFIDENCE THUS LACKING, MARKET DISPLAYS DULL AND FEATURELESS ATTITUDE

BOMBAY, March 2.

The New York cotton market on Saturday was again a dull and featureless affair.

Dubious feeling continued as to the effectiveness of the proposed crop control and pending developments in connection with the disposal of Government controlled stocks, naturally the traders held aloof, adopting a waiting attitude, as though pool offerings have been suspended recently, there is every likelihood of their renewal.

Confidence in the market was thus entirely lacking and although July finally finished at 10-45 at a gain of 4 points, new crops were comparatively lower and it looked as though purchases of distants were a fair gamble.

NEW YORK.

On Saturday, the New York cotton futures market opening unchanged at 10.48 on scattered buying, but the advance was not fully maintained as pending developments with regard to Government controlled stocks, traders naturally held aloof and outside business being small, the session ended dull and featureless with July finally standing 4 points higher at 10.45. Other months also ended irregular at 2 points up to 3 points down.

Spot cotton was 3 points lower at 11.30.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans cotton futures market also followed the same trend and prices closed 1 to 3 points up, March May and July standing at 11.04, 10.74 and 10.41 respectively.

Spot cotton gained 3 points and closed higher at 11.24.

LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was easier and trading was narrow. Opening unchanged at 5.60 for July, the market was depressed on hedging and local long liquidation owing to lack of confidence. The session finally closed at 5.58, lowest of the day and the tone was quiet.

EAST INDIANS.

These were a shade easier and March May and July closed at 5.27, 5.25 and 5.18 respectively at a negligible loss of 1 point.

EGYPTIANS.

Sakel March and May were respectively at 8.50—1 and 8.36 while Upper March were 11 points down to 6.85.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was comparative weakness in this section and prices closed 10 to 7 points down at 15.12 and 13.26 for Sakel March and Upper April respectively.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (11-55 a.m.)	10.18+07
New York July lowest (10 a.m.)	10.40—01
Liverpool July highest	5.60—
Liverpool July lowest	5.58—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Pool offerings suspended recently but likelihood renewal and hedging large Argentine and Brazilian crops put pressure on near months while new control plans still inspire little confidence. Purchases distants seem fair gamble.

New York: Market very quiet and featureless. Small business in dry goods.

From Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co:—

New York: "Current factors indicate relative stabilization for present long pull factors indicate narrowing old and new crop differences new farm bill likely prove fairly effective."

New York: "Plans 12 cent loan cotton still indefinite. Expect 15 per cent acreage increase regardless farm programme. Not bullish new crops. Favour sales October above 1050 or on scale up.

New York: "Cotton passage substitute farm bill unlikely have much market effect until Agricultural Secretary formulates definite plans for carrying out bill's provision. Latent demand for cotton remains considerable and is awaiting settlement tax question to become actual. Continue advice purchases around present level."

From Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company:—

Latest Commercial News. Through London air mail service.

The market has kept quite steady during the past week. Nothing of particular interest has been reported from America and consequently the trade demand has been sufficient to keep the prices steady.

We all await some statement regarding the new crop. This will have to be made very soon, otherwise it may be impossible to control the acreage for next season. However, we cannot help but think that in the event of a sharp break, it would be a very good policy to commence buying, as we cannot see how next year's crop can be much in excess of thirteen bales. In that case, prices under 5 1/2d. per lb. appear reasonable.

The parities between the various markets have not altered materially but a prominent Anglo-American house seems to be anxious to put 'hedges' in this market at present differences and we still think that eventually the parity between Liverpool and New York will narrow.

POSITION OF INDIAN COTTON SOUND

Gradual Improvement In Prices Looked For

Messrs. M. and B. Stern reporting on cotton etc., state as under:—

With the restoration of normal conditions in Japan and the certainty of a controlled production this season in America there is a better feeling especially in view of the sold out condition of the market.

Following the recent adjustment in parity with Americans the position of Indian cotton now appears very sound, with smaller unsold port stocks, a plethora of cheap money, and exports continuing ahead of last year despite many handicaps. We look for a gradual improvement in prices with the possibility of a quick upturn should the Japanese come out to cover their recent sales.

Note.—The New York market was quiet but steady with operators awaiting developments in connection with the disposal of Government holdings.

A hint of the gigantic operations under the new farm bill was given by the officials who declared that 50,000,000 acres were now producing commercial crops for which there was no foreign market. Agricultural authorities are expected to work towards retiring much of this land.

The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton.—"Consider new crops around 10 cents reasonable".

Wheat.—"Featureless. Prefer to await developments".

Rubber.—"Good trade demand. Think eventually higher".

Sugar.—"Lack of trade demand temporarily depressing the market".

Liverpool:—Dubious feeling as to effectiveness of proposed crop control trade only retail outside interest insignificant local sentiment against market believe trade interests will broaden near future.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb 29

March	188.60
June	188.50
September	188.00

NEW YORK DAILY MARKET REVIEW

From Messrs. Langley and Co:—

The traders on the cotton market held off pending developments particularly in connection with the disposition of Government controlled surpluses.

A hint of the gigantic operations under the new Farm Bill was given by the New Deal officials who declared that 50,000,000 acres were now producing commercial crops for which there was no foreign market. Agricultural authorities are expected to work towards retiring much of this land.

We have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Cotton: Dubious feeling as to effectiveness of proposed crop control. Trade only retail. Outside interest insignificant. Local sentiment against market. Believe trade interests will broaden near future.

Wheat: Market easy on prospective heavy Australian arrivals and poor Eastern demand. Look for further decline.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Gold D	79
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	67
Consolidated Gas	34
Western Union Telg	88 1/2
Radio Corporation	12
New York Central	37 1/4
Erie R R	15
Pennsylvania R R	35
Union Pacific R R	80
Great North Pfd	41
Bethelehem Steel	56
United States Steel	63 1/2
American Smelting	68
Int Nickel of Canada XD	50 1/2
Imp Jap Government 6 1/2 per cent 1954	95
Imp Jap Government 5 1/2 per cent 1965	84
Kingdom of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	106
Tokyo Electric Light 6 per cent 1953	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
General Motor	58 3/4
General Electric	39
Socony	15 1/2
National Dairy	25
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	35
Amr Celanese	29
Sun Life of Canada	550
Northern Pacific Railway	33
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	100
Can Nat Railway 5 per cent 1969	116
Can Nat Railway 4 1/2 per cent 1956	114
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	107
Market irregular and lower.	Rails easy.

Total business: 1 million.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE

SILVER

The uncertainty in connection with the Budget being over, trading was again free in the local bullion market and silver Fagan though opened steady at Rs. 49/2 subsequently dropped to Rs. 48/12 on the well known Indore operator selling and at 5-30 p.m. prices were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	48 11 0
Silver Fagan	48 10 0
Silver Chaitra	48 7 0

GOLD

There was practically little doing in gold and price changes were narrow. At 5-30 p.m. prices were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Gold ready	34 13 6
Gold Fagan	34 13 0
Gold Chaitra	34 12 0

COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, March 2

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 28th February	16,511
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,304,716
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,232,056
Increase	162,660

BOMBAY MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33-2-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 38-8-0

Groundnut And Castorseed Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts	
May Opening	38 11 0
May Highest	38 11 0
May Lowest	38 5 6
May Closing	38 7 6
Castorseeds.—	
May Opening	6 12 6
May Highest	6 12 9
May Lowest	6 11 9
May Closing	6 11 10½
Cottonseeds	
May Opening	19 7 0
May Highest	19 8 0
Lowest	19 2 0
May Closing	19 2 9

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 29-2-36	9286000	3997000
Receipts Yesterday 29-2-36	10000	3000
Exports to date 29-2-36	4550000	3382000
Stock at Ports 28-2-36	2437000	2575000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-2-36	2103000	637000
Stock at Liverpool 28-2-36	745000	867000
Visible Supply 28-2-36	6142000	5000000
Quantity in sight 28-2-36	10763000	6890000
Quantity out of sight 28-2-36	7727000	6308000

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, March 2

Saturday's closing	1-2 1/2
To-day's opening	1-2 1/2
Tone: Quiet.	

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb 29

March	44.45+15
May	44.85+10
July	44.80+10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 2

Although the New York cotton futures on Saturday closed 4 points up, on discouraging advices from across the seas at the same time, the local market after opening quiet at Rs. 189 1/4 for Broach April/May declined to Rs. 187 1/2 on offices and general selling owing to lack of confidence

Liverpool opened 2 points up as due but the market lacked buying power and with operators selling at 5-30 p.m. the close was as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/May	188 4 0
Broach July/August	190 12 0
Oomra March	169 12 0
Oomra May	170 12 0
Bengal March	141 12 0
Bengal May	138 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	154	151	148	145
Punjab	...	154	151	148	145
Oomra No. 3	181	178	175	172	....
C. P. No. 1	196	193	190	187	...
C. P. No. 2	188	185	182	179	...
Broach No. 2	...	197	194	190	186

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

65 Dwarkadas and Co. Nandgaon	165 1/4
38 Kotak and Co., Karachi	138
52 Narshi Nagshi Khamgaon	175
30 Cotton Agent Beawar	153 1/2
57 H Bharmal Chopda	7 off
51 Arjan Khimji Salu	1 on
100 Kanji Devji Chitorgarh	163 5/8
51 Gill and Co. Buranpur	180 1/4
31 Khatav Mill Buranpur Cambodia	19 on
92 B. Mavji Broach Yellow	145
51 Kanji Devji Khandwa	177 1/2
33 Arjan Khimji Partur	170
37 Andarshan Gletan Dahhoi	202 3/4
50 Dawn Mill Hanshi	150
42 Samji Karamshi Jaipur	146
130 Toyomunkwak Kutol	187 1/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	157/159
Bengal Fine	...	149/150
C. P. 1 Fine	...	188/190
C. P. 2 Fine	...	182/184
Arvi Fine	...	182/183
Ellichpur Fine	...	181/182
Berar Fine	...	178/180
Khamgaon Fine	...	179/180
Mulkapur Fine	...	173/174
Khandesh Fine	...	172/173
Jalna/Sailu Fine		172/173
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	177/178
Mathia Fine	...	163/165
Broach Fine	...	192/196
Punjab/American	...	193/203
Sindh-American	...	193/203
Cambodia	232/237	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	203/208	...
Compta. Good	208/213	...
Westerns	198/203	...
Kampala	298/303	...
Jinja	288/293	...
New Manza	...	283/288
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	228/330
Surat-Navsari	...	238/240

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st. Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	29-2-36	This year.
Khandesh	2,592	184,371
Central India	2,721	174,368
Barsi and Nagar	331	101,697
Hyderabad-Gaorani	325	22,249
Berar	2,877	196,095
Central Provinces	331	60,904
Total Oomras	9,177	739,684
Dholera	1,795	48,685
N.-W. Provinces	307	57,052
Rajputana	59	44,974
Sind-Punjab	3,920	329,420
Broach	979	26,415
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,795
Westerns-Northerns	152	16,781
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,130
Persian	...	8
American	...	21,690
Egyptian and African	2,436	109,406
Comilla Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	18,823	1,413,539

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 27th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	29-2-36	This year.
Europe	370	248,604
Japan and China	1,307	543,689
Coast Ports	...	13,335
Up-country by Rail	...	108,886
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	37,965
Total	1,677	952,479

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, March 2

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co. Krishanapura Indore City)

Wheat seeds and Cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass	Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malwi	Rs. 17 18
Wheat Pissi	Rs. 16 17
Gram	Rs. 12 13
Tilseeds	Rs. 34 36
Linseeds	Rs. 25 27
Lintal	Rs. 14 15
Ajavan	Rs. 15 17
Moog (Green)	Rs. 12 15
Moog (Black)	Rs. 10 12
Maka	Rs. 7 8
Dhana	Rs. 20 25
Ajavan	Rs. 17 20
Oil cakes	Rs. 12 14
Cottonseeds	Rs. 10 12
Jongari (Kolhapur)	Rs. 23 25
Kappas Malwi	Rs. 33 35
Kappas Nimadi	Rs. 30 32
Kappas Anjad	Rs. 29 32
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal	70 78
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal	68 75
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs.	188
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs.	188

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 2

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	96/13
3 per cent 1941	104/10
3 per cent 1951/54	103/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/4
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	113/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/3
5 per cent 1939/44	109/9
5 per cent 1940/43	112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/11
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120
4 per cent 1963/63 Mysore	110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1974	108
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107
5 per cent M Deb 1959	116/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956	129/4
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105

Note:—The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper after opening at Rs. 98/6, soon firmed up on general buying to Rs. 98/14 and at close was Rs. 98/13/3. Quotations for cash were 3 annas higher and the tone was firm.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 2

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 5/8
Banks selling T T	266 5/8
Banks buying T T	264
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	561
Banks buying T T	571
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77
Banks buying T T	76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 29th ultimo	4.99 1/2
Japan/London 2nd instant	1/1 31/32
Java/London 2nd instant	7.21
Hongkong/London 2nd instant	1/4
Shanghai/London 2nd instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 29th ultimo	74.69
London/Belgium 29th ultimo	29.27 1/2
London/Switzerland 29th ultimo	15.09 3/4
London/Berlin 29th ultimo	12.27 1/2
London/Stockholm 29th ultimo	19.39 3/8
London/New York 29th ultimo	4.99 3/16
London/Amsterdam 29th ultimo	7.26 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold 28th ultimo	£7-1-1
Gold 29th ultimo	£7-1-2
Silver London Ready 28th ultimo	19 3/4
29th ultimo	19 3/4
Silver London Forward 28th ultimo	19 5/8
29th ultimo	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready 28th ultimo	45
29th ultimo	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 28th ultimo	5/8 p.c.
29th ultimo	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 28th ultimo	5/8 p.c.
29th ultimo	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs.	Rs. 9
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs.	9/9
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs.	6/12
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs.	3
Satan per than—	
Indore Malwa	4
Hukumchand	4
Kalyanmal	3/14
Bhandari	3/10
Binod	3/12
Swadeshi	3/10
Rajakumar	4
Shares:—	
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills	40
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd	45
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd	170
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy)	132
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.)	111
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd.	91
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd.	1
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd.	40
100 Binod Mills Ltd.	134
25 United Profitable A. Co. Ltd.	10
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd.	2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd.	37
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd.	14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd.	1
Bullion:—	
Gold Bar per tolas	35
Silver Bar per 100 tolas	50

Arrival Cotton and Kappas 300 Carts. Local Mills Buying Grain and Missla-nis 1,000 Carts. Local Bank and Mills [illegible]

Bombay Stock Exchange

Higher Opening Induces Heavy Long Liquidation

HEAVY DROP IN STEELS AND BOMBAY BURMAS

Mills Partially Decline While Cements Remarkably Higher And Powers Steady

BOMBAY, March 2.

Budget uncertainty being over, free trading was again resorted to in the local Stock Exchange where the opening levels were higher in sympathy with the satisfactory nature of the Budget but these were hardly maintained as soon afterwards there appeared heavy long liquidation in Tata Steels and mills also followed suit.

Tata Steel Deferreds opening around Rs. 540 were initially carried higher to Rs. 542-8 but subsequently declined to Rs. 526-4.

Ordinary were comparatively steady and after opening at Rs. 146 finished rather steady at Rs. 144-4.

Mills also suffered partially and Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 666-4.

Cements were remarkably higher and Indians and Shahabads closed at Rs. 447 1/2 and Rs. 452 1/2 respectively.

Power group was comparatively very steady and both Tata Powers and Andhras finished about unchanged.

Bombay Burmas were the most to suffer and at close were at Rs. 368-2 against the last close at Rs. 387 1/2.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 2.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	666 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	153 12
100	Central India	198 12
100	Colaba	113 2
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	111 4
100	Gokak	150 10
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	45 0
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	183 12
250	Laxmi	560 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	91 4
2500	New Great	96 4
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	266 4
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	56 4
100	Swadeshi	141 4
100	Swan	86 9
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1200 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	105 12
25-50	Central	35 0
500	Imperial	1553 12
125-500	Im. Contry	386 4
50-100	India	129 8
100	Reserve Bank	131 4
5	Union	5 4 6
	CEMENTS.	
100	Bundi	34 8
70	Gwalior	118 2
160	Indian	447 8
40	Katni Def	2025 0
100	Katni Ord	353 12
75	Okha	266 4
10	Punjab	24 2
100	Shahabad	452 8
70	United	119 8
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	42 8
200	Oriental	5025 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	158 2
1000	Andhra Valley	1612 8
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	152 8
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	185 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 2

100	Tata Hydro	166 4
1000	Tata Power	1,542 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	78 4
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	98 8
500	Tapty Valley	785 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	29 4
30	Tata Steel Dfd.	526 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	144 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	192 8
50	Belapur Sugar	160 0
250	Bombay Steam	269 6
125	Bombay Burma	368 2
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	120 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 15 6
50	Bombay Telephone	109 0
100	Indian Bleaching	90 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 10
30	Premier Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	15 2
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	85 12
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	140 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1532 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	193 12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-3-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .067 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.8 degrees 0.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.2 degrees 0.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 60 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 191 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-3-1936

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BITTER COLD ALONG FRONTIER

Temperature Falls 25 Degrees Below Normal

POONA, Mar. 2.

The depression over the Punjab is passing away eastwards across western Himalayas, causing fairly widespread rain in Northwest Frontier Province, the Punjab and in and near west United Provinces hills. A few falls also occurred in Malabar. Information from Kashmir is still lacking.

Both day and night temperatures are markedly low in north-west India, generally those along the Frontier being 20 to 25 degrees below normal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Murree two inches, Rawalpindi and Dharampur one each, Dehradun, Mussoree, Cherat and Trivandrum half an inch each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the plains of the Punjab, continue fairly widespread in Kashmir, occur locally in the North-west Frontier Province and hills of the Punjab and west United Provinces.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936

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Bombay Council

ECHO OF ADDRESS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Satara Collector Considers It Waste Of Rate Payers' Money, Says Bhutto

That the Collector of Satara refused to accord sanction for the cost of address to the Congress President at Islampur, on the ground that the proposed expenditure would be a waste of the ratepayers' money, was the reply given by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, to Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara) during question time in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday.

The following questions were put:—

Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara District): Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and, if so, how many civic addresses in each district were sanctioned and presented to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, during his recent tour in certain districts of Maharashtra;

(b) how many of them were at the cost of the local bodies presenting them;

(c) in how many cases did the local authorities, viz. the Collector or the Commissioner disallow such costs;

(d) what was the number of civic addresses presented to Ministers and Executive Councillors during the year 1934 in the Central Division;

(e) whether it is a fact that the costs of such addresses were allowed by the local authorities;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Satara disallowed the cost of address to the Congress President at Islampur in the Satara District; if so, what were the reasons for this action?

Bhutto's Reply

The Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto: (a) 16 civic addresses were sanctioned by local bodies in the Central Division and presented to Babu Rajendra Prasad as follows:—

Name of District	Number of Addresses presented.
Poona	1
Ahmednagar	3
East Khandesh	3
Nasik	2
Sholapur	1
Satara	2
West Khandesh	4

An address was sanctioned by the Barsi Municipality in the Sholapur District but was not presented.

(b) 6.

(c) 5.

(d) 30.

(e) The costs were not disallowed in any case.

(f) Yes. The Collector refused to accord sanction on the ground that the proposed expenditure would be a waste of the ratepayers' money.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara District): Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state

(a) whether any prisoners, political or non-political, sentenced to transportation or to long terms of imprisonment, have been sent to Andamans during the years 1934 and 1935 from the jails in the Presidency;

(b) if so, what is the number of such prisoners, political and non-political respectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that none of the jails in the Presidency are at present overcrowded beyond their ordinary capacity;

(d) in what jail is the youthful offender (Vasudev Balvant Gogate) who made the dastardly attempt on the life of the ex-Governor Sir Ernest Hotson, confined at present;

(e) whether the transfer of such convicts from jails to Andamans is notified publicly or communicated to the relatives of such convicts?

The Honourable Sir Robert Bell: (a) Yes. Prisoners are not, however, classified in jails as political or non-political.

(b) The number of volunteer prisoners selected for the Andamans during the years 1934 and 1935 was 62 and 77 respectively.

(c) Yes, with the exception of the Hyderabad Central Prison and the Sukkur District Prison.

(d) Sukkur District Prison.

(e) No.

BAN ON TAXIS.

Mr. Syed Munawar: Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay City, have prohibited the use of some taxis on the ground that the same have been in use for over eleven years;

(b) Whether Government are aware that this prohibition is not consistent with Rule No. 92 of the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915;

(c) Whether they are aware that the public using such taxis are consequently inconvenienced?

The Honourable Sir Robert Bell: (a) No taxi car is prohibited from being licensed for hire merely on account of its age. Owners of taxi cars which are, on inspection, found to be mechanically unfit and worn out either through neglect or old age are informed in writing that the permits of these vehicles will not be renewed after the date on which their current licences will expire, i.e., 31st March in each year.

(b) This does not arise. The Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, referred to in this clause, do not contain rule 92. The Honourable member appears to refer to rule 92 of the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1922.

(c) No.

Dohad Tributes

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, Feb. 29.

The news of the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru shocked the Socialist and Congress circles here and the Grain Merchants' Association, Congress and the Socialist Committees and several business firms suspended work in her memory. At night a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, President of the Dohad Congress Committee was held, when the President and Sjt. L. M. Shrikant and other speakers paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. ERBEN

Collapses In Tourist Train And Dies In Hospital At Waltair

MADRAS, March 2.

Dr. Erben of Vienna who had been touring with a party of about 45 American Tourists, was found unconscious by his bearer when the special train by which they were travelling reached Palasa station near Waltair.

The bearer informed the conductor of the party and the doctor attached to the party was immediately called, who attended on Dr. Erben. After reaching Waltair. Dr. Erben was conveyed to King George Hospital where he died this morning.

The conductor of the party in a statement to the police said that he saw Dr. Erben walking on the platform two stations before Palasa. He was informed by the bearer that Dr. Erben was lying unconscious when the train was nearing Palasa. He did not suspect any foul play and thought Dr. Erben died from natural causes.

The party arrived at Madras this morning by special train after visiting places of interest. They will proceed to Colombo to-night.

Mr. Hesper, the conductor of the party who has arrived in Madras with the rest of the party interviewed by the Associated Press said he received information from the Hospital authorities at Waltair that Dr. Erben died today from an apoplectic stroke.

The deceased according to his passport was a Professor of Psychiatry in the Vienna University. The party consists not only Americans but Germans, French and others. They left New York on January 9 on board s.s. "Reliance" on a world cruise.—A.P.

Muslim League Honours Kamala's Memory

(From Our Correspondent)

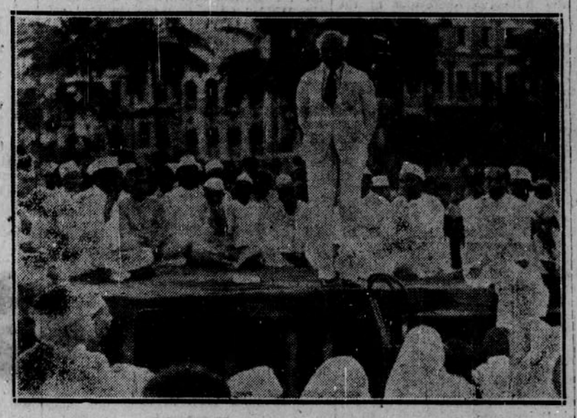
NEW DELHI, Feb. 29

Among those who were present at the meeting of the Council of the Muslim League were Raja Ghuznafarali, Messrs Shaukatali, Abdulmatin Chaudhury, Murtuza, Anwaralazim, Fazlul Huq, Ahmadyarknan, Daultana, Hossain Imam and Syed Habib.

A resolution paying tribute to Mr. Jinnah's services in connection with the Shahidganj dispute and appreciating the gesture by the Punjab Government were moved by Rajah Ghaznfarali and seconded by Mr. Ahmedyarkhan Daultana.

A resolution praising the Punjab Muslims was moved by Sir Muhamed Yakub and supported by the representatives of all other provinces.

A resolution relating to Mrs Kamla Nehru's death was put from the chair and passed all standing.



To express their sorrow at the premature death of Shrimati Kamala Nehru, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Saturday evening on the Chowpatty Sands. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who presided over the meeting, speaking on the life and work of the deceased patriot.

BARE-HEADED SILENT PROCESSION

How Delhi Honoured Mrs. Nehru's Memory

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

Delhi observed hartal to-day due to the death of Mrs. Kamla Nehru. Several educational institutions were also closed.

A big bareheaded silent procession paraded the main thoroughfares and terminated with crowded public meeting in Azad Park. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

In pindrop silence the meeting passed a condolence resolution all standing. Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., recalled the pomp and splendour wherewith Pandit Nehru married the same month in 1916 and now Delhi had particular grief since Mrs. Kamla Nehru belonged to Delhi Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant referred to the personal relations of the Nehru family which set an example in service, devotion and sacrifice to the country. Mr. Paliwal said the loss was felt most by the youths of the country.

Several M. L. A.'s including Mr. Bhagwandas Mr. Raghubir Narain Singh, Mr. S. K. Dutpaliwal and Mrs. Brijlal Nehru were present.

The opening ceremony of the All-India Industrial Exhibition which was to be performed this evening by Sir Zafrullah was abandoned due to Mrs. Kamla Nehru's death.

Harijan Sangh's Wire To Swaruprani

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Mar. 2.

The following message has been sent by the Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh to Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru, Allahabad: "Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh deeply mourns the untimely demise of Mrs. Kamala Nehru offers condolence to Mrs. Swaruprani and Pandit Jawaharlal.

Ajmer's Partial Hartal

AJMER, March 1.

Ajmer observed a partial hartal to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.—A. P.

CITY BODIES MOURN KAMALA NEHRU'S DEATH

Numerous Bombay Associations have passed condolence resolutions for the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and conveyed their sympathies to Pandit Jawaharlal.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber deeply regret the sad death of your wife Mrs. Kamala Nehru, an indefatigable worker in the national cause and send to you their sincere and deep condolences in your bereavement".

The Bombay Cotton Brokers Staff Union have sent the following cablegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"Bombay Cotton Brokers Staff Union respectfully tender heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement".

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Patidar Shri Samaj, held at the Hira Baug a resolution was passed condoling the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and extending the Samaj's sympathy to the bereaved family.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S CABLE TO JAWAHAR

BOMBAY, Feb. 29.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Officiating General Secretary of the All India Congress Socialist Party, has sent a cable to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Lausanne, conveying to him the heart-felt sympathy of the Congress Socialist Party and himself in his bereavement.—United Press.

Most Fascinating Personality

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Sacrifice and unflinching devotion of Kamala Nehru to the cause of the country was recalled at a crowded public meeting tonight to condole her death, Sarat Chandra Bose presiding. A resolution was adopted characterising her as one of the most fascinating and striking personalities.

Most of the Indian business houses closed as a mark of respect to her memory.—A. P.

Inspiring Example To Indian Womanhood

Corporation Adjourns To Honour Memory Of Mrs. Kamala Nehru

The Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business as a mark of respect for late Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

There were few speeches but they all referred to the devotion to duty and the great sacrifice Mrs. Nehru made for the freedom of the country.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, referring to the sad event said Mrs. Kamala Nehru was the best type of Indian womanhood and it was a matter of profound regret that in spite of the best efforts of doctors and science, she was not spared.

AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram then moved:

"That the Corporation have received with profound sorrow the mournful intelligence of the untimely death on 28th February 1936 at Lausanne (Switzerland) of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, beloved wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose ardent patriotism, noble self-sacrifice, devotion to duty and sympathetic disposition had endeared her to all classes and communities and whose inspiring example contributed in a large measure to the awakening of the country's motherhood and their increased participation in various activities of national welfare."

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his family with the expression of corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement."

Sir J. B. Boman Behram referred to the various activities of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru in the national life and said she made enormous sacrifice for the sake of the country. She helped her husband in the various activities for the freedom of the country and was beacon light to Indian womanhood.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master in seconding the resolution said:

GUIDANCE FROM SICK-BED.

That Shrimati Kamala Nehru was not merely the wife of a brave and fearless patriot but she herself was a courageous fighter for the cause of freedom. Her sacrifices were great. She cheerfully renounced a life of comfort and joined the rank and file sharing their miseries as fully as if she was one of them. She inspired those who had the privilege to work with her and amidst difficulties hers was the inspiration that cheered all round scattering all gloom and despondency. Even while on sick-bed she used to guide and require all around her to push on their work and insisted that the struggle for freedom should continue unabated. How keenly she felt for the noble cause for which she made such sacrifices was seen when from her sick-bed in a foreign land she insisted upon her husband going to India to guide and preside over the deliberations of the Congress. Her popularity was very great. Condolence meetings have been held all over the country, resolutions putting on record the popular recognition of her work and sacrifice have been passed even in remote parts of the country and business was spontaneously suspended as a mark of respect. Important bodies have joined in this and it is but proper that this the premier Corporation in the country should put on record the recognition of her work and adjourn as a mark of respect for her. I trust that her life will prove a source of inspiration to all those who struggle for freedom of the motherland and in particular to the womanhood in this country. May her soul rest in peace!

Mr. Meherally supporting the resolution said by the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Indian womanhood lost an inspiring example.

The resolution was put to vote and carried all standing as a mark of respect.

Mr. Meherally then moved adjournment of the House which was seconded by Mr. M. R. Masani and agreed to. The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

AHMEDABAD MOURNS DEATH OF KAMALA NEHRU

AHMEDABAD, March 1.

(From Our Correspondent).

The news of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death was received here at about 5 in the evening on Friday. Mrs. G. V. Mavlankar informed the Municipal Board of the sad death in the meeting held in Gandhi Hall at 5-30 p.m., and the meeting passed a resolution of condolence and sympathy, and adjourned without doing any other business.

On Monday last, the Municipality passed a resolution showing its grief on the death of Sir Dinshaw Wachha.

Yesterday, most of the important markets remained closed on account of the death of Shrimati Kamla Nehru, and at 6 in the evening, a meeting was held in the compound of the Congress House in Bhadra. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar who presided over the meeting in a short speech gave an account of the activities and the courage of the deceased and a resolution of sympathy and condolence was proposed by Mr. J. H. Divan. It was seconded by Mrs. Sharda Mehta and supported by Mr. Morarji Desai. The resolution was passed by all standing and the president was authorised to send copies of the resolution to Pandit Jawaharlal and to Allahabad.

Nasik Tributes To Kamala's Memory

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, February 29.

The sad news of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death plunged the entire city in gloom. Almost all the shops in the city were closed. The meeting of the District Local Board held this afternoon, was adjourned, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Nehru, after a resolution expressing profound sorrow being unanimously passed, all the members standing.

The same evening, under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, a condolence meeting was held and glowing tributes were paid to the life and work of Mrs. Nehru by several speakers.

BOMBAY PATIDARS AND KAMALA NEHRU.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Patidar Stri Samaj held at Hira Baug, a resolution was passed expressing great regret at the sad demise of Shrimati Kamala Nehru.

Lahore.—It is learnt that Mrs. Chaudhuri Krishna Gopal Dutt has been lying ill with heart troubles for some time past. Arrangements are being made to take her to America very shortly for medical treatment.—United Press

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

THE NOISE STOPPED--TH' FIGHT MUST BE OVER!-
WE MAY HAVE LOST THEM ----BUT WE'LL KEEP LOOKING, ANYWAY---
THIS WAY, DONAVAN-- HERE'S THE LOSER!-
IT'S DICK AND HE LOST, ALL RIGHT-- HE'S GOT A BUMP ON HIS HEAD LIKE AN EGG!-- BUT WHO WAS THE WINNER?-
LYMAN ANDERSON

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